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NORMAL SCHOOLING TO BE SUPERVISED BY STATE CONTROL

Education Ministry Passes Plan for Reform at Cabinet Meet

3 PRINCIPLES APPROVED

Status of Institutions to Be Raised to That of College

With the Education Ministry's draft plan for the reform of normal school education having been approved at the Cabinet meeting Friday, the secondary normal school of this country will be raised to the status of the state-managed colleges from next spring, reports the Asahi this morning.

At the Cabinet meeting which was held on January 6, three point principles were established concerning the reform of normal school education. The three principles decided upon at the meeting were:

1. Normal schools would be placed under the Government jurisdiction.

2. The status of secondary normal schools would be raised to that of college.

3. Measure would be taken so that the graduates of the higher grade course of national schools can matriculate at the new teachers' college.

All the necessary preparations have been made by the Education Ministry to enforce the decision from 1943-44 and the Ministry's plan was approved at the Cabinet meeting Friday.

Long Wish Realized

As a result, the raising of the status of the secondary normal school long pending came to be realized from 1943-44 together with the transfer of the management to the State from prefectures. At the same time, according to the plan, the graduates of the new teachers' college are qualified to matriculate at the university.

The salient points of the Education Ministry's plan for the reform of normal school education follow:

1. Educational policy in the teacher's college. The normal school aims at the training of teachers who realize the mission of Imperial Japan and to take charge of educating the Imperial nation.

2. Establishment and organization of normal schools. As a principle, one normal school will be established for one prefecture and be divided into the two departments for men and women. Each department will have preparatory and regular courses.

Covers Three Years' Study

3. The course of study and qualification for admission. The course of study in the teachers' college covers three years both in the preparatory and regular courses. To the regular course the graduates of middle schools and girls' high schools will be admitted, while graduates of the higher course of national schools will be admitted to the preparatory course.

4. Text books. The text books to be used in the teachers' college will be compiled by the Education Ministry, in principle.

5. School expenses. Students of the teachers college will be furnished with necessary funds and the tuition fee will be remitted.

6. Relation between national school and provincial education. Through the teachers' college, close relation will be maintained between national school and provincial education. At the same time, measures will be taken so that the teachers' college functions as guiding and research organs for national school education.

7. In connection with the enforcement of the new normal school system, necessary improvement will be effected for the treatment of national school teachers.

According to the Asahi, by dint of the reform of the normal school education to be carried out, coupled with the institution of the national school system in 1940-41, epochal long strides are expected to be made in the elementary school education of this country.

CHILE BANS AXIS CABLES

Also Prohibits Revealing Movement of Ships

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 13.—Under a new law, promulgated today by the Chilean Government, wireless communication from Chile to the Axis countries will be censored, a Santiago dispatch reported here today.

The law will also forbid the propagating of information concerning the movement of ships, and will prohibit the use of wireless codes.

Rails Chief Declares Transportation Ways Progressing Rapidly

Railways Minister Yoshiaki Hatta at yesterday's regular Cabinet meeting revealed that the Government's plan for speedy consolidation of the transportation means, including overland-waterway connections, trucking and railway freight service, has been rapidly progressing. In addition, Minister Hatta added the Government has been bending every effort to re-arrange facilities for the express purpose of strengthening wartime transportation, states Domei.

ROUSING RECEPTION OF EVACUEES FIXED

Yokohama Plans Hearty Welcome for Returning Envoys and Nationals From Abroad

DUE TO ARRIVE AUGUST 20

Authorities Confer on Program—Speedy Police, Customs Inspections Set for Arrivals

A reception in honor of Ambassador Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Ambassador Saburo Kurusu, Ambassador Itaro Ishii and other diplomats evacuating from the American countries will be given jointly by the Kanagawa Prefectural Office, Yokohama Municipal Office and Yokohama Chamber of Commerce and Industry when the diplomats arrive in Yokohama aboard the Asama Maru and Conte Verde, diplomatic exchange ships, on August 20, reports Domei.

In preparation for welcoming the Japanese evacuees arriving on the diplomatic exchange ships, the authorities of the Foreign, Railways and Communications Ministries, Yokohama Customs House and Kanagawa Prefectural Office on Friday met in conference to draw up a program of welcome.

The authorities have decided that the policemen and customs officials shall examine the possessions of the evacuees as soon as possible.

U.S. Conditions Described

Seijiro Ishikawa, former Los Angeles resident, who is returning to Japan on board the Asama Maru, has told his experiences in wartime United States in an interview with the Asahi, according to a dispatch from Shonan City Thursday.

Mr. Ishikawa said that he was at liberty until the end of May when he was ordered to leave Los Angeles and then placed in an internment camp at Location Center at Parker Dam bordering Arizona.

It is very hot at Location Center. In June, the outdoor temperature stands at over 100 degrees Fahrenheit, but due to a double roof the internees managed to keep more or less cool indoors, Mr. Ishikawa stated. After spending a week at Parker Dam, he was allowed to board the exchange ship.

"During the past six months in Los Angeles, I didn't feel particularly inconvenienced," he said. "Of course, there were a few Americans who stared at me with animosity while I was on a train or tram. However, Americans who used to associate with me continued to do so even after the outbreak of the war."

He said that due to the lack of adequate air-raid precautionary facilities and other defense measures, the fear of Japanese raids was beyond description.

Much Damaged Caused

Speaking about Japanese submarine attacks, Mr. Ishikawa stated that they not only "caused considerable damage but also brought about great mental anxiety among the public.

"From the middle of April, the Japanese were requested to vacate voluntarily. However, at the end of May, their expulsion became compulsory. The Japanese were given little time to liquidate their belongings and property. Household effects were sold for a song, and cheeky Jewish traders took advantage of the situation and practically forced the Japanese to sell refrigerators costing about $200-300 for only $24. Nothing could be done because of military control," Mr. Ishikawa remarked.

"The Japanese who voluntarily vacated Los Angeles were herded into Manzanar, in Owens Valley, California. Manzanar is 4,000 feet above sea level. The first batch,

(Continued on Page 2)

Hongkong Census Revealed

Domei

HONGKONG, August 15.—According to an official survey conducted by the Japanese Government-General, the number of people residing in the former British colony on July 14 totaled 975,600 persons, revealing a decrease of about 100,000 from the 1,074,176 persons residing here in the middle of May, it was learned today.

NEW SUPREME CHIEF AT PHILIPPINES POST ASKS UNITED EFFORT

Lieutenant-General Tanaka Pleased With Cooperation Shown by Islanders

MUST QUIT PETTY STRIFE

Hard Reconstruction Labors Ahead, Officials Told—Pledges Self to Task

Domei

MANILA, August 14.—Forget small differences for the sake of unity and refrain from forming petty factions so that the general morale of the civil officials will be enhanced, declared Lieutenant-General Shizuichi Tanaka, new Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines, in giving instructions to Filipino civil officials immediately after assuming his new post, it was learned today.

Informing the Filipino officials that he was greatly pleased to meet them in his new capacity of Supreme Commander of the Imperial Forces in the Philippines, Lieutenant-General Tanaka said that since the Japanese Forces entered Manila, the Filipinos have not only pledged allegiance to the Imperial Forces but also have cooperated with Japan under most difficult circumstances in taking charge of the Philippine civil administration under the Japanese guidance.

Expresses Satisfaction

Continuing, the new Supreme Commander stated, he was satisfied in knowing that the civil officials have contributed much toward the successful operation of the Philippine administration.

Lieutenant-General Tanaka simultaneously warned that the task confronting Japan and the Philippines is not an easy one, since the Islands must be restored to their original status by wiping out evil foreign influence, especially American, which has been permeating the Islands for the past scores of years.

"The goal to be gained is the insuring of the prosperity and happiness of the Islands, and thus contributing to the co-prosperity and peace of Greater East Asia," he said.

He then stressed the importance of the Filipino civil officials creating simple and industrious traits among the people by eradicating the materialistic point of view as well as the tendency to seek pleasure alone.

Important Tasks Ahead

The most important task facing the people of the Philippines, Lieutenant-General Tanaka emphasized, is the restoration of peace and order in the Islands and the re-establishment of industries through the united efforts of the officials and the public.

Lieutenant-General Tanaka then announced that he has hereby pledged himself for the important duty of taking command of reconstruction work in the Philippines, even at the cost of his life.

On the other hand, he declared the Filipino officials are expected to exert themselves in the successful carrying out of the work of the military administration under the leadership of the Japanese military administrators.

Tonarigumi Set Up

Domei

MANILA, August 15.—According to a proclamation issued by the Japanese Military Administration yesterday and effective from the same day, a new neighborhood association system, similar to those in Japan, has been established here.

Under the new system, each unit will be composed of 10 households and 10 units composing an association, it was said.

The new system aims at maintenance of peace and order and the smooth distribution of daily necessities in the Philippines through mutual aid and cooperation, it was said.

MEDICAL MEN FOR CHINA

Kyoto Imperial Professors Leaving On Field Trip

In order to study and investigate field surgical technique, Dr. Chisato Araki and Dr. Eiya Kondo, professors of the Kyoto Imperial University Medical College, will make a trip to China in the latter part of this month, Domei states.

During their projected one-month investigation journey, the medical men are scheduled to visit military hospitals and field hospitals in various parts of China.

Bulgarian Envoy Here

Yanko Pieff, first Bulgarian Minister to Japan, and his party arrived in Tokyo at 3:25 p.m. on Friday after a two-month long trip from Bulgaria through the Soviet Union, states Domei. Minister Pieff was expected to pay a visit to the Foreign Office today.

New P.I. Commander Arrives

Lieutenant-General Shizuichi Tanaka, newly appointed Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Philippine Islands, succeeding his predecessor, Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, takes the salute as staff officers welcome him on his way to take up the new post. (Passed by the War Ministry)

SOLOMONS VICTORY PRAISED BY BERLIN

Japan Avenges Attack on Graf Spee in Sinking Achilles-Type Cruiser

Domei

BERLIN, August 14.—The entire German nation enthusiastically listened to the announcement of the Imperial Headquarters on the achievements in the Battle off the Solomon Islands when it was relayed to them by a nation-wide hookup by the German Broadcasting Station.

Especially the sinking of the British E-class Achilles type which attacked the Admiral Graf Spee, the German pocket battleship, off Montevideo on December 13, 1939, greatly impressed the German people.

German naval experts have expressed great surprise and admiration at the peerless Japanese Navy, which had obtained such a huge result in one sea battle, stating that the like of which has never been seen in the world's history of naval battle.

The British radio [illegible] the Japanese still resistance in the Battle off the Solomon Islands and pointed out that the Allied Combined Fleet had evidently underestimated Japan's sea power, thereby indirectly admitting the defeat of the Allied fleet.

Observers here are of the opinion that the Allies have now lost all hope of making successful counter attacks against the powerful Japanese Navy and that, owing to the great victories of the Axis Powers in the Western Mediterranean and the Battle off the Solomon Islands, the British and American Navies have been dealt severe blows and the command of the Seven Seas has now fallen into the hands of the Axis Powers.

SOUTH COMMERCE BODY HOLDS INITIAL MEETING

To Be Convoked Twice Monthly To Choose Persons for New Areas

The first meeting of the East Asia Commercial Problems Planning Committee, recently established by the Central Federation of Commercial Associations, was held Friday noon at the Imperial Hotel with over 20 Government officials and commercial leaders attending, Domei reports today.

The establishment of the committee, it was revealed, aims at choosing and sending to the southern regions experienced and capable persons who have recently changed their positions.

Middle and small scale industrialists must cooperate with the larger industries steadily rising in the southern regions for the purpose of supplying the different peoples in those regions with daily necessities, it was decided at the meeting.

Committee meetings will be held twice a month to decide upon the persons qualified to go to the southern regions, it was also announced.

Roosevelt Invites Rios

Domei

LISBON, August 14.—Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, at his press conference today, revealed that President Roosevelt has invited Juan Antonio Rios, President of Chile, to visit the United States, according to a Washington dispatch received here today.

U.S.-Chungking Camps Greatly Worry Over Increasing Disturbances in India

Predict Allied Ordnance Will Be Paralyzed With Stoppage of Factories; Britain's Chance of Opening 2nd Front Fades

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, August 13.—The United States and Chungking are reported to be greatly worried with the development of recent disturbances in India because [illegible] favorable to the Allies [illegible]

The American and Chungking views on the Indian question may be summarized as follows:

1. Indian manufacturing industry which has been active as an ordnance for the Allies is now being paralyzed because of the increasing strike of Indian workers.

2. The revolt by the Indians has a danger of spreading to Egypt, Africa, West Asia and other parts of the world.

3. It has become impossible for the British Empire to open a second front.

4. Chungking is now seriously affected militarily, economically and politically as India is the last route of supply left.

Particularly the Chungking regime has strongly protested to the British authorities as regards the Indian situation. The United States is also much worried about the possibility of a wide gap being created in the ranks of the Allies because of the Indian development.

Times Criticizes Government

Commenting on the wholesale arrest of outstanding Indian leaders, including Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru, the Times, London, editorially criticized it as a shocking blunder on the part of the British authorities, according to a Nichi Nichi report received here from Lisbon yesterday, states Domei.

The journal pointed out that the Indian leaders were not pretending when they willingly allowed themselves to be arrested by the British because they knew too well that it was the best way to damage the prestige and weaken the political influence of Britain in India.

By forcing the British authorities to arrest him, Mahatma Gandhi has already given the impression abroad that the Indians have finally won their fight for liberation.

Raps Authorities Move

The move of the British authorities, the Times continued, not only [illegible] Indian cooperation in carrying out the war, but at the same time, has exposed the weakness of the British in India.

Britain, it seemed, had only two steps to take regarding India either deception or oppression, the report said, adding, when the British failed to deceive the Indians, they were left with no other alternative but to take strong oppressive measures.

The Indian Congress Party leaders fully realize that the demand for complete withdrawal of Britain from India would result in immediate oppression of the Indians.

Now that the British authorities have committed the fatal blunder of arousing anti-British sentiment among the Indian masses, the British forces have been compelled to fight the Indians, the report pointed out.

Borneo Branch Active

Domei

KUCHING (Borneo), August 14.—Rallying behind the independence movement in India, approximately 500 Indian representatives gathered at a mass meeting at the Silvia Theater here last night and adopted a resolution to support Mahatma Gandhi in order to oust British influence from India.

The rally was sponsored by the Kuching branch of the Indian Independence League which has its headquarters in Bangkok.

Moslems to Meet

Domei

LISBON, August 13.—To decide its final attitude toward the anti-British movement in India, the Moslem League is expected to hold an emergency meeting of its executive committee on August 16, according to Bombay dispatches received here today.

ARMY INSPECTOR URGES FIRM MALAY FOUNDATION

Declares Best Time Is Now to Make Place Impregnable

Domei

SHONAN CITY, August 15.—Speaking at a meeting marking the first "Rebirth of Malaya Memorial Day," which fell exactly six months after the fall of Singapore into Japanese hands, the Japanese military inspector today urged the building of a strong foundation in Malaya, which will not totter.

Declaring this the most opportune moment to begin work on a sound foundation, the inspector warned that unless this is accomplished it will be impossible to carry out effective reconstruction work.

The inconveniences, which come as an aftermath of war, soon will be over, he continued, adding that the people of Malaya should do their utmost toward the establishment of an ideal Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere which is rapidly being constructed.

KIDNEY DISEASE CLAIMS BARON FUNAKOSHI AT 76

Late Peer Was Director of Daito Cultural Association

Baron Mitsunojo Funakoshi, formerly a member of the House of Peers, died of kidney disease at 2:55 p.m., Friday, at his residence at Ichigaya in Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

He was 76 years old. The funeral service will be held at 10 a.m. on August 17 at the Aoyama Funeral Hall.

The late Baron Funakoshi was born in February, 1867, the son of the late Baron Mamoru Funakoshi, who was a member of the Privy Council. He passed the diplomatic service examination in 1894 and subsequently was made an eleve-consul. Since then, the late Baron successively held the posts of consul at Fusan and San Francisco, third secretary of the Japanese Legations in London and Washington respectively, second secretary of the Legation in Australia, first secretary of the Embassy, Charge d'Affaires to Berlin and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico.

ANTI-BRITISH FEELING SPREADS TO TROOPS ON EGYPTIAN FRONT; IRAN, IRAQ AND SYRIA AFFECTED

Indian Regiment at El Alamein Starts Riot—20 Massacred

ARABS ALSO RISING

Special to the Nichi Nichi

ROME, August 14.—The anti-British sentiment in support of Mahatma Gandhi is rising among the Indian residents in Egypt, and recently disturbances have been occurring within the rank of the Indian troops at the El Alamein front, it is reported from Sofia.

At a certain regiment at El Alamein, a rioting took place and more than 20 Indian soldiers were massacred. It is also said that the entire Indian officers were put under arrest.

Anti-British feeling is also said to have risen among the Arabs in various countries, following the development of the German campaign in the Caucasus. Alarmed at this development, British authorities have commenced to arrest and imprison anti-British independent leaders in Egypt, Iran, Iraq and Syria.

More Riots Spread

Special to the Nichi Nichi

CANTON, August 14.—Rioting in India is showing no sign of abatement despite various statements issued by the Indian Government, and disturbances are happening in all parts of the country.

At Allahabad, Mrs. Nehru (sister of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru), was arrested. Troops fired upon the people, killing one and wounding several. In the northern section of the city rioting also took place and houses were set on fire.

At Calcutta, a students' demonstration march was held, and there is a sign of rioting spreading to all parts of the city. Shops and office buildings are closed.

At Dacca, Bengal province, policemen and people collided, causing one death, while a district judge, policemen and several others were also wounded. Any gathering of more than five men is prohibited.

At Poona, the railway station was attacked and heavily damaged. Policemen have been authorized to fire upon any one plundering or damaging the provincial or public property.

Meanwhile, the Mayor of Bombay issued a notice that any agitator would be sentenced to death.

In the province of Nagpur, it was announced that troops and police fired upon the people at several places, and much destruction was carried out in the province.

Railway Station Burned

Special to the Nichi Nichi

UNDISCLOSED BASE, August 14.—Rioting is spreading at many parts of India, despite the desperate effort of the British authorities to suppress the uprising of the Indians. The country is now turned into utter confusion with incendiaries, stone throwing, plundering and other acts of violence.

On August 13, some 2,000 people occupied a railway station, and set trains on fire. They also burned up four carriages. Policemen who came to suppress the disturbance fired upon the people and four were killed and ten wounded.

Many Schools Closed

Special to the Nichi Nichi

SAIGON, August 14.—Nearly all schools in various districts in India are closed and the attendance of pupils in those which are opened is only about 25 per cent of the total enrollments, the radio broadcasting station from New Delhi reported today.

Also at Madras, 3,000 students made a street demonstration, and as policemen fired upon them, two were killed and a large number wounded.

Spreading to West Asia

Domei

ISTANBUL, August 13.—Parallel with the rapid German advance in the Caucasian sector and the growing anti-British movement of the Indians, wide-spread atmosphere of unrest is being felt in Egypt and other Muslem countries, it is reported today.

As preventing measures already, the Pan-Arabists and Independence Movement leaders in Iran, Iraq and Syria have been hastily arrested by the British authorities, it is disclosed today.

Makram Ebeid, former Egyptian Finance Minister and Secretary-General of the newly organized Independent Wafd Party, together with 26 members of the party in opposition to the anti-Axis policy of

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Upper House Cables Gratitude to Navy On Solomons Victory

Expressing sincere gratitude of the members of the House of Peers, Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, president of the House of Peers, representing the Upper House, through the Navy Ministry Friday cabled felicitations and thanks to the Imperial Navy operating in the Pacific waters regarding the overwhelming victory of the Japanese Navy in the Battle off the Solomons, states Domei.

HINDU AND MOSLEM SEEN RECONCILABLE

Enmity Between 2 Sects May Vanish in Present Freedom Move

YONEZAWA COMMENTS

Ex-Consul-General Reveals Azad Wields Strong Power In Party

While considerable interest is being attached to the forthcoming meeting of the Working Committee of the Muslim League which is scheduled to be held in Bombay on August 16 in the middle of the anti-British movement launced by the Indian National Congress Party, Kikuji Yonezawa, former Japanese Consul-general in Calcutta in an interview with a reporter of the Yomiuri, declared that it would be wrong to regard the Hindus and Moslems as being irreconcilable as oil and water, states Domei.

"It is only recently," Mr. Yonezawa said that Mahammed Ali Jinnah, president of the Moslem League, raised an objection to the demand of the Indian National Congress Party for the immediate establishment of an autonomous government. However, it should also be recalled that the Moslems twice put up a united front with the Hindus against Britain.

"It is natural to find opposition in religions between the Indian National Congress Party, which is composed largely of Hindus, and the Moslem League, which is composed solely of Moslems. There is some truth in it, but it would be a mistake to consider for that reason that Hindus and Moslems are as irreconcilable as oil and water.

Azad Heads Moslems

"At the present, the Indian National Congress Party embraces more than 400,000 Moslems within its total membership of over 3,000,000, the rest being Hindus. Outstanding among these Moslem members of the National Congress Party is Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, president of the organization. In view of this fact, it cannot be said that the Moslem League alone, which has more than 500,000 members, represents the interests of the Moslems."

With reference to the opposition voiced by Mohammed Ali Jinnah to the demand for immediate establishment of an autonomous government, the former Japanese Consul-General to Calcutta, explained that this opposition is based on a fear on the part of the Moslems that in case of establishment of an autonomous Government by the National Congress Party, the Moslems might be placed under the control of the Hindus. Accordingly, the Moslem League is inclined to revive its Pakistan Movement which aims at creating an independent sphere in the northeastern section of India for Moslems, apart from the proposed self-governing region for the Hindus.

Mr. Yonezawa recalled that more than once he witnessed quarrels between the Hindus and Moslems arising from difference in their religions. Retracing the history of the Moslems in India, Mr. Yonezawa observed that the Moslems appeared in India during the eighth century and as a result of strenuous efforts, succeeded in founding the famous Mogul Empire during the eleventh century.

"During the period of five or six hundred years" he added, "the Moslems persecuted the Hindus, sometimes burning their temples and even violating Hindu women. This caused deep-rooted enmity among the Hindus against the Moslems, and the Moslems are said to be still afraid of the Hindus avenging themselves.

Against Britain

"The history of relations between the Hindus and the Moslems, however, shows that they put up a united front against Britain more than once immediately after the termination of

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JAPAN'S VITAL ROLE IN E. ASIA DESCRIBED

Kiyosue Inui Raps Fallacy Of League of Nations at Karuizawa Lecture

By a Staff Correspondent

KARUIZAWA, August 13.—The last lecture of the Karuizawa session of the Oriental Culture Summer College, held under the sponsorship of the Oriental Culture Society was given today by Dr. Kiyosue Inui of the Foreign Office, Hogaku Hakushi of Japan, and graduate of the University of Michigan holding a Doctor of Philosophy degree. He was followed by Professor Hisao Tanabe of the Tokyo Imperial University.

Dr. Inui, opened speech by dwelling upon his reminiscences on the meeting of the Disarmament Conference held many years ago. His subject was "Ideals of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere." He pointed out the difficulty of finding a fixed definition of the expression, but there was a common trend of thought on the subject. He compared the Occidentals and the East Asiatics regarding their migratory spirits and regarded the former as being very migratory in character. He told the audience of his experience in Australia where there prevailed a natural movement of population. The same, he also said, is true with culture, economics, and even politics.

"Take the case of the League of Nations, where Japan of all the Orientals, was the only nation which could speak her own mind," he declared. "China was practically American in matters of opinions. We, so far depended upon the West in many things.

"The whole trouble with the League of Nations was to keep the status quo which then prevailed. The Washington Conference, particularly, in the Naval Conference, the same idea was aimed to keep the un-natural status quo. Not satisfied to keeping only this status quo, they adopted positive measures."

Raps Wilson, Stimson

In this connection, he pointed out the un-naturalness of economic force, boycott embargo, blockade, etc. "The late President Woodrow Wilson tried to enforce this unnatural state," he added. "Colonel Henry L. Stimson adopted practically the same measure. In some ways, Japan had to rely upon others, and at present, she is able to carry on the titanic struggle by herself. However, no nation can be absolutely independent. We have to associate with others in bringing about a new state of affairs. Therefore, we have to develop ourselves vertically, and not horizontally. That is to say, we must start our warm relations with our neighbors such as the Philippines, etc. Thus, we must create the minimum degree of self-sufficiency and self-protection.

"When the present transitional emergency passes, we may with the cooperation of others, create a sphere for co-prosperity. We will adopt the division of labor, and the placing of right men in the right places. The idea may be stretched to a variety of products adopted for all."

He emphasized upon the necessity of adopting the natural force of economy and also advocated the encouragement of a regional sphere in the East.

"We aim at cooperation, live and let live" he continued. "Japan has not lacked the spirit of cooperation. Japan is ready to bring this state of affairs among the nations of the world at her own self-sacrifice in parts or in whole."

Talks on Dancing

Mr. Tanabe, a famous scholar on Japanese music and dancing, spoke on his idea regarding these subjects. After going through the historic growth of Japanese dance, he went into the explanation of the principles of Japanese dance. The Japanese dance, according to him, started with the aesthetic principle of sartorial arrangements of the Japanese.

"The Japanese clothes make it a point to set forth curves in both neck and knees which control the movements of Japanese dancing," he said. "Therefore, the use of Japanese leg motion in dancing forms one of the most difficult posture.

"The second principle of dance shows the necessity of keeping our emotional feelings under control. Thus, in dance motion, we avoid strictly what is known as Nan-ban motion, which is slavish motion subject to man's spontaneous motion, but in the Japanese dance, care is taken to keep the seat of control in our stomach portion of the body to control dancing movement.

"Among the Westerners, the expression of feelings without control gives rise to rythmic motion, but with the Japanese, the control of the expression of feelings, shows itself in the bodily movements of the dancers and form what may be called melodic motion. In these three cardinal points, there seem to lie a big difference between the Western idea of dancing and those of the Japanese. The latter is the source of calm gracefulness as evidenced in Japanese ladies' postures."

Lectures on Ukiyoe

At the third meeting of the 13th Karuizawa session of the Oriental Culture Summer College held on August 12 at the Karuizawa Kai Shukaido, Shigekichi Mihara, a director of the Society for International Cultural Relations, who is one of the formost authorities in the study of Ukiyoe spoke on Japanese prints, or Ukiyoe.

According to his account, missionaries in the early days took these Ukiyoe pictures as presents from Japan, and held foreign exhibitions in Europe. In this way, Japanese objects of art found their way to those countries. Cups, saucers, and dishes were wrapped up in printed paper. Once a Russian missionary came to Nagasaki to whom tobacco pouches were given wrapped up with these pictorial paper which was none other than color prints. After describing the way in which Japanese prints were collected by foreigners, he gave many interesting fragmentary reports about the prints and showed the audience many important pictures he brought with him.

Musical Program Given

On the close of the 13th session of the Oriental Culture Summer College, a musical entertainment was given on Thursday afternoon at the Karuizawa Kaikan.

Professor Hisao Tanabe, of the Tokyo Imperial University acted as the master of ceremony for this occasion. The program was entirely devoted to Japanese music and ballet and a large audience thoroughly appreciated the concert.

In the opening number, Genchi Hisamoto rendered a Koto solo. The number was "Autumn Melody" composed by Kengyo Yoshizawa, a noted composer who lived some 80 years ago. In this number, Mr. Hisamoto interpreted traditional Japanese sentiments artistically weaved in the Koto melody.

Three Nagauta players, including Miss Nanamine Kineya, soloist, and Mrs. Yashichi Kineya and Mrs. Yafuji Kineya, shamisen, then rendered "Gojobashi," composed by Kangyoku Kineya in 1902. This piece was the story of the fighting between Benkei, veteran warrior, and Ushiwakamaru, young page.

In the third number, Mr. Hisamoto sang "Waga Yado-no," a piece composed by himself, suggested by a poem in Manyo-shu, famous classic poem collection.

Makes Big Hit

In this rendition, he revealed that he is not only a distinguished Koto player but an admirable singer. He possesses a natural tenor voice and in rendering the number, poetic emotion was so elegantly expressed, that the audience did not allow him to retire from the stage until he sang an encore number, "Mushi-no-Koe" or Autumn Insects Singing, a composition by himself. This number was played two years ago in the same hall, and the audience was delighted to hear this number again.

A feature of this concert was the Japanese ballet, which was called "Azuma Hakkei" or the eight scenes in Edo, composed by Rokusaburo Kineya in 1829. Miss Kotoka Nakamura, dancer, displayed her traditional Japanese dance accompanied by Mrs. Yashichi Kineya, and her students, with Nagauta singing and Shamisen. Miss Nakamura's dancing was beautifully done.

The closing number was a Koto and Shakuhachi duet played by Yuzan Katayama on the shakuhachi or flute, and Mr. Hisamoto at the Koto. The piece was composed also by Mr. Hisamoto, and the characteristic Shakuhachi rendition delighted the audience. Both musicians were given an enthusiastic applause.

Reconstruction of Batavia by Japanese Now in Full Swing—Kata-kana Popular

The reconstruction of Batavia, capital of Java, is going on at a remarkable pace with many enthusiastic persons arriving virtually in hordes. Its population has by far exceeded the number before the outbreak of the present war, which was set at 650,000. The citizens are harmoniously cooperating with the Japanese residents in the task of constructing a new Batavia, according to a Batavia dispatch to Domei dated August 11.

A conspicuous recent phenomenon in this city is the rapidly increasing use of the Kata-kana, or Japanese syllabary. The shops in the various streets, including the Nordwake Street chiefly consisting of Dutch firms and shops as well as such Chinese Streets as the Passal Bal and the Passal Snen Streets have had their sign-boards re-lettered in the Kata-kana. The sign-boards of restaurants lettered "Sukiyaki," "Sushi," etc. have already become familiar sights in the city.

The number of men out of work, which reached a considerable figure some time ago, has recently decreased remarkably due to the re-opening of various factories and commercial houses and the opening of Japanese banks and business firms in the city. With a heavy influx into Java of people in the provinces, the Municipality and other government offices concerned are making every possible effort to put an end to this tendency. The Dutch, allegedly numbering about 60,000, having seen the stern reality of the firm establishment of Japanese influence in East Asia, have become modest in their way of living. Many of them have offered to cooperate with the Japanese in the reconstruction of the city.

The various communication facilities in and around the city are in full operation, and the receipts of the city tram-service have rapidly increased. The water service is under the direct control of the Municipality, while the gas and electric services are run by private companies with their business conditions steadily improving.

The major hotels including Hotel des Indies, which is known as the most luxurious hotel in East Asia, have been restored at the hands of Japanese hotel men. At the same time, factories manufacturing daily necessities have been set up, and farms of various kinds are being established. Relief stations have also been re-adjusted. The Municipality is also expediting the installation of different kinds of equipment for the benefit of Japanese residents, for 1,500 more Japanese nationals are expected to arrive by the end of this year.

Preparations are also being made for the construction of a Japanese primary school within this year, to be put into operation in April, next year. The opening of a girls' school and a base-ball ground is also being contemplated.

MANCHOUKUO APPROVES NEW 5-YEAR FARM PLAN

Manchoukuo Development Company Capital to Be Increased to Aid Program

Manchoukuo authorities have approved the second five-year plan, which chiefly concerns the development of large-scale farming, it was learned here today by Domei.

The approved plan, which was mapped out in the light of the results achieved in the first five-year plan, also involves selection of farm lands, measures to improve public health and cultural education in these regions.

For successful materialization of the plan, it was said that the capital in the Manchoukuo Development Company would be increased.

SQUABBLES TO MAR BOMBINGS ON NAZIS

N.Y. Times Reports Allies' Clash Regarding Raiding Germany

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 12.—Difference of opinions in war strategy and maintenance of egoistic pride in their own types of planes by the American and British Air Forces will only retard a combined general bombing attack on Germany, declared the New York Times, according to reports received here today.

A night-raid from mid-altitude is the most effective way to bomb Germany, emphasized the authorities of the Royal Air Force, but in contrary, the American Air Force headquarters explained that a night-raid will only hinder the accurate bombing of enemy objects, therefore, a day-light raid from high altitude will be more advantageous, the journal said.

These different viewpoints between the two countries, the New York Times explained, arise because of differences in their respective types of planes.

For instance, the heavy type of American bombers, B-17 and B-24, are superior to the British bombers of Lancaster and Sterling types in speed, cruising range and maximum ceiling, but the British planes are capable of carrying more bombs, it was said.

Meantime, the Royal Air Force authorities in pointing out that American bombers are not suited for the purpose, stressed the need of British type of bombers.

Hindu and Moslem Seen Reconcilable

(Continued from Page 1)

the Great World War and again during 1927 when Sir John Simon was visiting India as chairman of the Indian Statutory Commission.

"In the meantime, British agents continued their endeavors to estrange the Moslem from the Hindus, while at the same time pacifying the princes of the Indian states. In this machination, the British authorities always utilized the United Provinces Legislative Assembly.

"There seem to be some people who are of the opinion that the Moslems put up a united front with the Hindus against Britain at a time when there was little possibility of the Hindus realizing their independence and that the Moslems have come to assume a very cautious attitude toward the Hindus as the latter have gained ground in their independence movement.

"If this is the case, the cunning British agents will no doubt take advantage of the situation in conducting their estranging operations. It is problematic, however, whether the British authorities will succeed in winning over the Moslem League to the anti-National Congress camp and whether the attitude of the Moslem League will determine the general trend of the situation in India, a trend which is now evidently characterized by the Indian public arousing themselves to carry on the anti-British movement.

NEW SOCIETY TO BE FORMED

Will Be Composed of Those Who Have Worked in Americas

An inauguration meeting will be held August 20, at the Greater East Asia Hall, Marunouchi, for the establishment of the Society for the Development of East Asia, with Count Yoriyasu Arima, former Director-General of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, as president, states Domei.

The Society will be composed of those who have worked abroad, especially in the American continents, and intend to offer their knowledge and experience to the State for the development of East Asia.

COMMUNAL ORGANS TO GET MANAGERS

Imperial Rule Assistance Association to Meet to Name Officials

Communal organizations such as neighborhood units and street councils will actively participate in the Throne-aid movement with a manager to be appointed in each of these groups by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association within a few weeks, it was agreed upon Friday afternoon at the Cabinet Council.

The new decision, it is reported, will not bring any change to the function of the communal units as an auxiliary organ to the smallest administrative bodies as villages and towns. The "Tonarigumi" (Neighborhood Unit) will remain the same to look after the business involved in the rationing of daily commodities and the transmission of Government orders from the village or town office to the individual household. As far as those kinds of business are concerned, the neighborhood group will be placed as before under the supervision of the Home Ministry, it is understood.

I. R. A. A. to Meet

The Imperial Rule Assistance Association, in this connection, will hold its directors' meeting today to discuss matters concerning the new Government decision. The meeting will deliberate on the appointment of its agent in each communal groups and on the status of the new appointee in relation to other managing leaders of the group. The Association, based on the decisions of the directors' meeting, will nominate the agent through each of the prefectural branches of the Association. The nomination is expected to be realized by the end of this month.

The Government, meantime, is reported to be considering the question of giving some legal administrative status to the communal associations with the object of clarifying their relation to the village or town. The question, however, will not be solved soon in view of the growth of the communal groups out of the people's wishes without any coercion of the Government. Some quarters are afraid that the legalization of these popular systems will bring some hitches to their smooth activity, it is further reported.

India Troops in Egypt Launch Riot; 20 Killed

(Continued from Page 1)

the present Government have been demanding Egypt for Egyptians, according to information from Cairo.

The Egyptian Government has issued a statement and discredited the new party while the followers of the new movement are being placed under strict observation by the authorities.

A recent article in the Egyptian Gazette, which was reported to have been written by a former State Minister, openly demanded the complete and unconditional independence for Egypt and urged for the close cooperation of all Arabic countries, fiercely opposing any Power to attempt to suppress the new movement.

Bombay Riots Serious

Domei

LISBON, August 13.—During the past 24 hours, anti-British demonstrations at Bombay, Poona and other places in India have assumed serious proportions, according to reports arriving here from Bombay.

As demonstrations in Bombay have become larger in scale, the Governor of Bombay Province today ordered British troops to suppress Indian nationalists by making use of modern weapons. Clashes between British troops and citizens are taking place at various places in Bombay. In shopping centers, all doors are closed and a dismal atmosphere prevails.

During the past two days, the number of killed and wounded has increased. It is likely that at least 500 have been killed and 3,000 have been wounded so far in Bombay Province.

Violence in Poona

In Poona, crowds of citizens were comparatively quiet in the morning, but in the afternoon, they became excited and attacked police stations, cutting telephone and telegraph wires and pulling down telegraph poles.

The British authorities mobilized troops to suppress the agitated masses, and as a result, the troops and citizens were pitted against each other, and a number of persons were killed and wounded.

Crying "Down with Britain!" Indian students paraded through the streets of Calcutta, resulting in a severe clash between the students and British authorities. Indian students set fire to police stations and threw stones at motor buses. In the ensuing struggles, mobilized police forces had to use tear bombs to drive away the masses.

Crowds ran riot in the northern part of Calcutta, attacking street cars and motor buses, and pulled down passengers, and cut trolley wires at several points. As a result, traffic came to a standstill for some time.

Uprisings at Nagpur, after subsiding for a short time, came to the fore again today. Excited crowds of citizens attacked and plundered warehouses in the suburbs. Railway facilities and waterworks were destroyed.

Indians set fire to banks and other important buildings in the city of Nagpur, as the result of which clashes between the authorities and citizens took place at several points.

SUPPORT OF PEOPLE ASKED BY KISHIMOTO

New Mayor of Tokyo Manifests Hopes and Plans for City In Address

General Ayao Kishimoto, the new Mayor, in an article recently contributed to the Kokumin, talked of his hopes and plans, and asked all the citizens to give him whole-hearted cooperation toward making the city truly worthy of the name "Tokyo of the World."

The gist of his article follows:

"Every time a Municipal election is held, or a new Mayor appointed, voices are clamorous among the citizens of Tokyo crying for more brightness in the municipal administration. Is it true that the administration of this city lacks in brightness as generally talked about? I, for one, am inclined to think that it is only a superficial view, for if it is true, how could the great reconstruction work of the city have been accomplished in the short space of 20 years after the earthquake and fire of 1923? Furthermore, the city of Tokyo, which has hitherto been only the center of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, has now become the center of the world.

"It must be admitted, however, that in the long history of the Municipality, there sometimes were such members of the Municipal Assembly who did not contribute much to the city; hence comes the bad reputation, I suppose.

"As I was appointed Mayor only recently, I have no idea of the distribution system, and am not yet in a position to offer any opinion on the subject, but I feel that there is something to be desired both on the part of the suppliers and that of the consumers. First of all, I earnestly hope that, hereafter, all the citizens will cease to stand and wait in long rows in front of shops merely for something sweet to eat. I, also, wish them to walk as much as possible when not in a hurry and thereby promote health.

Planning Special Drill

"I have, also, in contemplation an air-defense maneuver participated in by all the home air-defence corps and ex-soldiers throughout the city.

"What I am going to say are only my private opinions, but I believe that consequent upon the simplification of the Central Administrative System, there ought to be sooner or later some adjustments in the municipal administrative system. I hope, however, that all the officials will place entire confidence in the Municipal authorities and not take such hasty action as to seek employment elsewhere, for before any such adjustment is effected, the Municipality will take all possible counter-measures so that none of the officials will be thrown out of employment even for a single day.

Gives Views for Groundwork

"Upon my assumption of the Mayoralty, many citizens wrote to me saying that I should effect an all-sweeping improvement in the municipal administration and that immediately. But who could perform such a feat? Rome was not built in a day. To my mind, the improvement of the administration of such a great city as Tokyo may be likened to the manufacture of a gun. First, we must make the designs of the gun and then manufacture it for trial. But not until after the test-firing as well as a close examination of every part of the machine is over, must we set about to produce it on a large scale. The same is true of the improvement of the municipal administration. I think, therefore, that it will take me at least three months to make my plans, with the cooperation of the friends of the city as well as the members of the Municipal Council.

"In case of need, however, I shall take prompt action, acting upon my motto, 'Carry out after deliberation.'

"In conclusion, I hope that all the citizens will cooperate with me toward making the city worthy of the name 'Tokyo of the World.'"

Rousing Reception Of Evacuees Fixed

(Continued From Page 1)

consisting of 3,000 Japanese, were sent there under military guard.

"The next group was sent to the Santa Anita Race Course, where they were interned in stables. However, the food, table utensils and sanitation were not bad.

"In anticipation of hard times which are bound to follow after the war, a plan is afoot to establish a type of 'new village.' The people are to live under a collective self-sufficiency scheme.

"The experimenters are trying this plan on the Japanese, and if it is successful, it will be tried elsewhere. Profits derived from communal cultivation will be divided equally. Several sociologists are there making a survey of the situation."

Japanese Picture Shown

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, August 12.—Interesting Japanese films including "Danryu—The Warm Currents," which is a Shochiku production, and latest news reels of the China Film Company were screened at the Cathay Hotel recently under the sponsorship of the Bureau of Information of the Japanese Embassy.

Ambassador Visits Germany

Domei

BERLIN, August 11.—Takanobu Mitani, Japanese Ambassador to Vichy, arrived here yesterday on an inspection tour. He is scheduled to stay here for a few days before returning to his Vichy post via Switzerland, it is understood.

Press Comments

Saturday, August 15

ASAHI—Combined Results of Battle off the Solomons; Path Open to Disturbed India

NICHI NICHI—War Results of Naval Battle Augmented

Combined Results of Battle Off The Solomons

ASAHI—Looking at the communique published by the Imperial Headquarters giving the combined results of the Battle off the Solomon Islands which became known by August 14 through detailed reports on the engagement, we are impressed by the added glory to the Imperial Navy and the severity of the damage to the newly-organized Anglo-American combined fleet, which has turned out to be greater than we had imagined.

On August 8, which happened to be the eighth anniversary of the granting of the Imperial Rescript declaring war on Britain and the United States, our forces launched a daring attack on the enemy combined fleet and the big convoy that appeared off the Solomon Islands. This was followed up with terrific onslaughts, day and night, by sea and air. In consequence, 35 enemy warships and merchant ships were sunk, five wrecked and 58 enemy warplanes shot down. In constrast to the heavy blow to the enemy, we suffered only 21 planes lost and two light cruisers slightly damaged. Thus our successes at Hawaii, Malaya, off the Coral Sea, at Midway and the Aleutians have been enhanced and sea power over all the waters of Greater East Asia have completely fallen into our hands. Australia has been isolated more markedly than ever. The results announced well deserve to be engraved in the tablet of history as the most splendid ever achieved in naval warfare.

They are the more gratifying in that they co-incide with the news of the terrific attack launched by the Axis naval and air forces on a great British convoy on the western Mediterranean.

The end of the war, however, is not yet in sight and our national efforts to fight while we construct must be continued on a semi-permanent basis. Having received the good news, our moral as well as material armament must be consolidated as firmly as ever.

Path Open to Disturbed India

ASAHI—The disturbance in India is daily growing worse. Although many leaders of the National Congress Party have been arrested and imprisoned, the remaining ones are still directing the anti-British movement in the principal cities by subversive methods. Maddened by the tyranny of the British in suppressing the legitimate independence movement of the Indians, the general masses are rioting in all parts of India and have fallen before the ruthless firing by the British soldiery. In the province of Bombay alone 3,500 are reported to have been killed or wounded in just two days of rioting.

Judging from the varied reports from the scene, although some of the riots are being directed by the leaders that have gone into hiding, the greater part of them are instinctive and unorganized, spontaneous outpourings of pent-up rebellion. It appears that the leaders themselves have little idea beyond integrating these outbursts into a sort of economic general strike. We need not point out the futility of unorganized riots.

Granted that they have at present no arms and therefore unable to do much more, such an economic general strike as the Indian leaders are planning, even if organized or unified, is of an extremely dubious effect. This will be clear when the miserable defeat of the organized general strikes called by great labor unions in England and France before the present European War are recalled. Especially is this the case in wartime when any scruples that the British may have in suppressing the riots are liable to be cast to the winds. Moreover, there will be no public opinion to control the actions of the British authorities. Thus the British can freely use bullets, poison gas and what not to kill, wound and intimidate the masses.

If matters are left to take their present course, the upheaval against British tyranny is liable to be put down by the bullets of the British garrison troops and the lull that will follow will only demonstrate the helplessness of any unarmed uprising. The leaders in prison will then have no choice but to accept too gladly the compromise scheme offered by the British.

It is not, of course, that there is no means of taking the advantage of the present situation to better purpose. The secret movement should be turned into a nation-wide rebellion and the economic general strike into an armed struggle. The whole movement should be organized for guerilla warfare against the British garrison. For such an effective change in the character of the revolt, contact with the outside world becomes absolutely necessary.

Fortunately, there are leaders of the independence movement who had been abroad but who have now gathered in Burma to work with their compatriots at home. They would be willing to cooperate in an armed uprising against the British and supply the necessary materials.

War Results of Naval Battle Augmented

NICHI NICHI—The war results of the naval battle off the Solomon Islands as ascertained up to August 14 have been announced by the Imperial Headquarters. When compared with the announcement made on August 9, the present information gives greater war results. Including two flagships, the number of cruisers sunk reached as many as 13 ships, of which three were sunk instantaneously, and nine destroyers, three submarines and 10 transport vessels were sunk. Besides the foregoing craft, five warships and transports were heavily damaged, while the enemy warplanes downed numbered 58.

This great achievement is comparable to the war results attained in the initial battle in Pearl Harbor. The whole world must have been astounded by this brilliant victory. As the war news given out by our Imperial Forces are always accurate, we are always placing implicit faith in the official reports. This reliance has been proving of immense value in arousing the morale of the men at the front and behind the gun. In the present official communique, no hesitation has been made to add to the list of what we actually lost and to make correction about the enemy losses when found necessary.

On the contrary, the enemy announcement was always conspicuous for the concealing of the real facts, preventing the truth from becoming known by its own nationals. This is due to the resorting to the means of covering the defeats since the outbreak of the present war, and this becomes necessary to be repeated because of the continuous defeats, until some more new means are devised to conceal facts from becoming known. It is easy to imagine that ultimately the enemies would be driven to extremity.

The present naval engagement off the Solomon Islands was the largest-scale offensive on the part of Britain and the United States. The object aimed at was unmistakably an all-out offensive against Japan. Also it may be taken as the expression of ideas of Britain and America in regard to the Anglo-American-Soviet parley now being held at Moscow. At this time when the hope of setting up a second war front in Europe as desired by the Soviet Union is extremely slender, the Allied camp just planned to set up a third front on the sea to deal a blow to one wing of the Axis side.

What has the Anglo-American camp obtained by this attempt? The result has been that the enemies not only sustained great losses that would be impossible to be made good by any ordinary means nor in a short space of time, but they exposed Australia, which was their final base of resistance against Japan, to the greatest menace ever encountered. Simultaneously, they failed to satisfy the desire of the Soviet Union and caused the Soviets to feel that Britain and the United States as partners are undependable.

For several days past, we are in receipt of news of Axis victories in the Mediterranean. The navies and air forces of Germany and Italy have attacked a large Anglo-American convoy bound for Alexandria, obtaining a great victory in this engagement. According to reports issued by the German and Italian Headquarters, besides the British aircraft carrier Eagle previously reported sunk, one more American and British aircraft carrier each, three cruisers and other warships were greatly damaged. It is further reported that the attack against the enemy transports is being still continued, with the prospect that great war results of recent times will be achieved in this naval battle.

The coming destruction of the Anglo-American naval strength in the East Mediterranean would directly affect the war situation in North Africa. There is no concealing the fact that the agony of Britain and America is fast becoming more intensified at this important corner connecting Europe and Asia. What attempt our enemies might possibly make to retrieve the painful blow brought about through the enemy defeats in the West and in the East should be watched. At the same time it is absolutely necessary for us to make full preparations for the coming development.

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EX-COLLEGIAN MEETS INITIAL RING DEFEAT

Gustillo Decisions Katsuta in Battle at Hibiya—Filipino Gets Knock-Down

Counter-punching with telling effect, Baby Gustillo, Filipion fighter of Manila, Friday night took a ten-round decision over Minoru Katsuta of the Chuo Boxing Club before a large crowd at the Hibiya park amphitheater.

This was the first defeat for Katsuta in four fights, since turning pro, following his graduation from Senshu University.

While the loser put up a strong attack, he failed to solve the Filipino's lightning counter-punches to lose six of the ten rounds, and in the second round, the ex-collegian was tagged with a short right uppercut which sent him sprawling to the canvas for a count of four. The punch clearly hurt and nearly drove Katsuta out of the ring for a clean knock-down.

As Katsuta rose, Gustillo followed with long lefts and rights but before further damage was done, the bell ended the round.

For the next three rounds, the Filipino scored repeatedly with short hooks and long lefts to easily take the rounds. The sixth and seventh rounds, both scrappers continually went into a clinch and both were warned several times for holding.

The last two rounds saw Katsuta take the offensive in an attempt for a quick knock-out. Although driven against the ropes several times, the ring-wise Filipino neatly tied up the ex-collegian and with a display of good foot-work gave Katsuta little chance of driving home hard blows.

'Victory' Tennis Balls Due

News that an additional 12,000 "Victory" tennis balls will be distributed among Tokyo tennis players has been received with great joy among the followers of the sport at middle schools, higher institutions of learning and the public, it was learned today by Domei. The Tokyo branch of the Soft Ball Tennis League will be in charge of the sale of the balls.

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35 ENEMY SHIPS SUNK IN BATTLE OFF SOLOMONS; 5 OTHERS HEAVILY DAMAGED, 58 PLANES DOWNED; GREATEST NAVAL ENCOUNTER SO FAR IN THE WAR

LT.-GEN. TANAKA IN MANILA POST; HOMMA SHIFTED

Commander of Successful Campaign in Philippines Given New Duties

APPOINTMENT IS MADE

New Supreme Commander Distinguished Self in Difficult Ichang Campaign

Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, who leaves his post as Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Philippines Area to take up a new position of importance, was succeeded by Lieutenant-General Seiichi Tanaka, whose formal installation was announced by the War Ministry on Friday.

Lieutenant-General Homma goes to the post of importance which has been given him after he had performed with great distinction the duties attaching to the vital post of the chief of the Army Forces in the area of the Philippine Islands.

Upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia Lieutenant-General Homma, commander of the Army in Taiwan, was picked and placed at the head of the Army Forces operating in the Philippine area.

It was Lieutenant-General Homma who commanded the Imperial Army Forces in the great campaign which ended in the complete elimination of hostile elements in the vast area of the Philippine Islands.

The world was amazed with the rapidity with which the resolute and daring Japanese Army Forces captured Manila. It was a little over a month after hostilities began that the fall of the capital of the Philippines came about.

General's Problem

The problem of Lieutenant-General Homma after the fall of Manila was how to deal a killing blow quickly to the remnants of the defeated American army which had taken to the Bataan Peninsula.

To the amazement of an uninformed world the advance of the Imperial Forces through the one stupendous fortress the peninsula was, once it got under way, was quick-paced and irresistible. The Philippines campaign culminated in the capture of Corregidor Island, the last stronghold left to the enemy.

The opinion throughout the world, uninformed of the truth of Japan's military might, was apt to be sceptical about the ability of the Imperial Forces to reduce the peninsula which practically was covered over with fortresses.

Lieut.-General Tanaka

The new Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Philippine Area, Lieutenant-General Tanaka, brings to the task before him a great wealth of experience of actual warfare. He is a hero of the battle of Ichang in the China Affair. In a citation issued by the commander of the corps to which he belonged, he was commended for his direction of his unit in the battle of Ichang. Subsequently the fact of the honor done to him by his superior was brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor.

The War Ministry announcement follows:

"The assignment of Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma to a new post has recently resulted in the formal installation of Lieutenant General Seiichi Tanaka in the post of Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Philippine Area."

The new Supreme Commander of the Forces in the Philippine Area hails from Hyogo Prefecture. A graduate of the Military Academy and of the Army Staff College, he has served as commander of the gendarmerie on two occasions.

He had been commander of the Eastern Military District before his appointment to his new post.

Among other posts which have been held by him are those of instructor at the Army Staff College, military attache to the Embassy in Washington and a divisional chief of staff.

New Commander

Lieut.-General Seiichi Tanaka, newly-appointed Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines.

4,000 CASUALTIES REPORTED IN INDIA

Clashes With Police Occur in Bombay as Well as Many Other Cities

Domei
LISBON, August 14.—A Reuter's dispatch from Bombay admits that widespread Indian demonstrations against the British are continuing with increasing fierceness all over India.

At Tenali, Central Madras, four persons were killed and ten others injured on Wednesday when the police fired into a crowd of Indian patriots that had set fire to a railway station.

In the suburbs of Bombay, Indian demonstrators forced open railway goods sheds and rushed grain warehouses, besides disrupting railway installations and watermains.

At Nagpur, the police opened fire against a group of patriotic demonstrators at two localities. Tear gas bombs were employed by the police at Secunderabad, in Hyderabad, against a crowd of enraged demonstrators, which retaliated by throwing stones and bricks and beating up three police officers. Information from Amroati stated that 80 persons had been arrested there, while three post offices were raided in Lucknow.

Capital Faces Serious Situation

Asahi Service
STOCKHOLM, August 12.—According to dispatches from London, it appears that the civil disturbance now spreading throughout India is being aimed at a general strike of all Indian workers for the purpose of paralyzing all the transportation facilities throughout India.

Strike after strike is being reported from all parts of India, and traffic facilities are being made the target of attacks. Street cars have stopped, while buses have been burnt, resulting in interruption of communications in many places. Since the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress was declared unlawful, the Indian masses are now led by leaders of the Indian National Congress from underground channels, and mimeograph publications of the National Congress Party are now being distributed secretly among the members of the party every morning with instructions from the leaders' headquarters.

The British authorities are making frantic efforts to locate the headquarters of the leaders of the National Congress Party, but so far without success.

The Office of the Viceroy in New Delhi issued the following communique on the morning of August 12.

"The situation in New Delhi has become very serious. Fires are starting from all parts of the city. The Railway Accounting Office standing in the Queen's Road has been reduced to ashes and the City Hall destroyed, the losses thus suffered amount to several hundred thousand rupees. A large number of post-boxes have also been destroyed by the Indian masses.

GERMANS PRESS REDS FURIOUSLY ON WIDE FRONT

Fierce Battle Raging in Kletskaya, Tcherkesk, Maikop and Krasnodar Sectors

SITUATION IS GRAVE

Heavy Fighting Waged for Possession of Stalingrad And Grozni

Domei
MOSCOW, August 14.—Furious battles are raging between the Soviet and German forces in Kletskaya, Mineralnye Vody, Tcherkesk, Maikop, Krasnodar and in the areas northeast of Kotelnikovski, the High Command announced yesterday.

Germans Advance to Tuapse

Asahi Service
ZURICH, August 13.—The situation on the southern front continues to be grave. At present a heavy battle is being waged for the possession of Stalingrad and the Grozny oilfields.

The German troops are endeavoring to encircle Stalingrad from the north and south. In the north, vigorous battles have been in progress for the last three weeks between the two opposing mechanized units at the Don River curve between Kretskaya and Kalatch. The Germans are operating 3,000 tanks (eight tank divisions) on this front.

On the southern front, too, the Germans are bringing pressure to bear on Stalingrad from a sector between the Don River and Sal River. On this front, some 1,000 tanks are being operated, supported by some 500 dive-bombing planes.

The Soviet side is attempting to check the advance of the German tank units desperately with anti-tank guns of great superiority, piloted by two men each. However, the Germans are proving the superiority of their weapons.

On the northern Caucasian front the Germans, advancing from Maikop, have reached Tuapse on the coast of the Black Sea, exposing Novorossisk, the naval port of the Soviet Union on the coast of the Black Sea, creating a serious menace.

Thus, the German strategy to separate the coast of the Caspian Sea in the northern Caucasus from the coast of the Black Sea has been registering success gradually. And in this way, the entire Soviet troops on the coast of the Black Sea have come to be completely encircled.

General Timoshenko has ordered the Soviet troops in this area to retreat as quickly as possible while carrying out the scorched-earth policy, but due to the rapid advance of the Germans, the Soviets do not seem to have enough time to resort to this policy.

111 Soviet Tanks Smashed

Domei
BERLIN, August 13.—Disclosing that a heavy battle has been raging since Tuesday on the Voronezh front, the High Command announced today that one Soviet division has been annihilated and 111 Red army tanks have been destroyed in the fighting.

The communique disclosed that Soviet forces, employing infantry, tanks, artillery and bombers, have been trying to smash German positions but have suffered heavy losses in men and materials in the useless attempt.

One German infantry division in two days of fighting has accounted for the destruction of 77 Soviet tanks, the High Command said.

On the eastern bank of the Don south of Voronezh, Soviet villages quartering Red troops have been bombed by the Luftwaffe, the High Command said.

Germans Continue Advance

Domei
LISBON, August 13—The German forces after capturing Pyatigorsk and Tcherkesk, in the central part of the Caucasus, started their advance into the Mineralnye Vody sector, about 100 kilometers east of Tcherkesk, on Thursday, it was learned here today.

The Soviet Information Bureau admitted on Thursday night that violent fighting was going on. Mineralnye Vody is situated near

(Continued on Page 3)

Navy Demonstrates Invincibility, Annihilating Enemy Off Solomons

Observers Say Attempt by U.S. to Take Offensive Against Japan Has Been Frustrated and Australia Has Become 'Orphan of Pacific'

The Japanese Navy has once again demonstrated its invincibility by annihilating the combined British and American Fleet in Australian waters and gaining complete sea control over these regions, competent naval observers here declared Friday in commenting on Imperial Headquarters announcement issued the same day of the results so far ascertained of the Battle off the Solomon Islands, according to Domei.

The announcement revealed that Japanese Naval Forces have sunk a total of 13 British and American cruisers, nine destroyers, three submarines and 10 transports, and in addition have severely damaged one cruiser, three destroyers and one transport. The communique added that 49 enemy fighter planes as well as nine enemy fighter-bombers were shot down.

Observers asserted that Australia has now been completely isolated to become the "Orphan of the Pacific." They added that the United States was intending to launch an offensive against Japan in order to appease its people who are discontented due to the country's repeated setbacks.

These observers further stated that the United States mobilized all available warships, and together with British men-of-war, attempted to make a thrust into one corner of the Solomon Islands, which was considered the most weakly protected.

The enemy, notwithstanding a larger naval force, was virtually wiped out by a smaller but more efficient Japanese Naval Force, thwarting the enemy's intention to launch an offensive against Japan.

It was pointed out by these observers that the fact that the main force of the Anglo-American fleet consisted of cruisers means that the enemy has no battleships or aircraft-carriers to spare, and it also may be deduced that the navies of both the United States and Britain gradually are being brought to ruin.

Results of the battle, they declared, show that British and American naval forces no longer are able to make an offensive against the Japanese Navy which is ever burning with the traditional spirit of "Destroy the Enemy Whenever Sighted."

Observers further declared that the Battle off the Solomons has a far-reaching effect as it means that the formation by the Allied nations of a second front in Europe is now impossible no matter how loudly they may voice their intentions.

2ND FRONT THREAT IS CRUSHED BY AXIS

U.S. and Britain Believed to Have Realized Impossibility Of Establishing New Line

Domei
LISBON, August 13.—Judging from various information received here regarding the encounter of the Axis navy and the British convoy in the western Mediterranean, there is no doubt tht Britain and the United States have fully realized the impossibility of staging the so-called second front in Europe.

Despite their repeated assurances to the Soviet Union to the contrary, they have inevitably had to deal with the Axis forces in a large-scale counter-attack on the Egyptian front instead of in Europe.

A large combined fleet of British and American ships consisting of three battleships, four aircraft carriers and many cruisers and destroyers, which left Gibraltar convoying 21 transport ships, was dealt a fatal blow in the western Mediterranean on Tuesday morning. The Italo-German air and naval forces on guard challenged the convoy, and the remnants of the Anglo-American fleet was compelled to hasten back to Gibraltar. It is assumed that 21 transport ships were carrying about 20,000 soldiers all fully provided with necessary facilities for battles on deserts in Egypt.

SOLOMONS LOSSES TERRIFY ENEMIES

Admiral King's Admission Throws Fear Into British Public, Report States

Domei
STOCKHOLM, August 13.—Admission of American and British losses in the Battle off the Solomon Islands by Admiral Ernest King, United States Chief of Naval Operations, has caused an atmosphere of fear and depression among the British public as it eagerly awaits for further detailed reports from the United States, according to a London report received here today.

Meantime, the Observer, although declaring that pending detailed reports on the Battle off the Solomon Islands from the United States, the Allied nations seem to be satisfied with the results of the sea battle, warned the Allied Powers that the battle has a grave bearing on the fate of the combined American-British fleet, the report said.

Hailed by Italians

Domei
ROME, August 14.—The Imperial Japanese Headquarters announcement on the brilliant war results of the battle off the Solomon Islands today was hailed by the Italian people with great joy, especially as it came close upon the heels of the glorious success scored recently by the Italian Air Force in the Western

(Continued on Page 3)

Today's Press Comments

Saturday, August 15, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

An Appeal to the Entire Indian Nation

CHUGAI—Only four days have elapsed since the outbreak of the Indian demonstration against the British oppressive measures, but deplorable is it to find that already 3,500 Indian nationals have either been brutally killed or wounded in the current conflict which is going on between the British police force and the Indian nationals.

The policy which Britain is taking toward India is the worst of its kind for it may be compared to the employing of a huge rock in bringing pressure to bear against a pile of eggs. The greater the pressure Britain is applying against the Indian nationals, who are desperate in their efforts to obtain liberation for their mother country at all costs, becomes, the greater will the uprisings and disturbance in India be in magnitude.

Japan already having stabilized its foothold in Southern Regions following the reduction and occupation of the same areas by the Imperial Forces, the spirit of the Imperial Way is today gradually permeating the entire Sphere of Greater East Asia. Against this background, it is most deplorable to see such disturbance and bloodshedding uprisings in India at this time.

In fact, the number of times violent outrages have been perpetrated in the past by Britain under the name of democracy is beyond calculation. What is going on in India today is a living example. Probably the atrocities now being committed in India by Britain are going to be the last of their kind to be committed by a democratic country. Whatever force of arms Britain might resort to, it would be absolutely impossible to deal a finishing blow to the innermost spirit of the Indian nationals which is in-

(Continued on Page 3)

JAPAN PROVED MIGHT OF NAVY OFF SOLOMONS

Patrol Planes Discovered Enemy Vessels Casting Anchor Behind Island

FLEW IN FACE OF SQUALL

Thrilling Air Battle Staged; Description Given of Encounter

It was early morning of August 7 when Japanese patrol planes over the Solomon Islands discovered a large number of enemy vessels casting anchor behind an island to the south of the Islands. Close reconnaissance flights were carried out in the face of a squall. Japanese planes further descried a large enemy fleet assigned to the duty of protecting these vessels. A wire, "An enemy fleet is seen," was flashed, thus raising the curtain for the ensuing historic naval engagement. Like swarming swallows, agile Japanese naval fliers flew over the enemy vessels. The enemy also sent up a large group of fighter planes and fighter-bomber craft to challenge the attacking Japanese planes. A thrilling aerial combat quickly ensued in the squall over the south Solomon waters. One enemy plane after another was shot down into the sea. Japanese fighter planes put up a very daring offensive throughout the encounter.

Japanese bombers were persistently challenged by enemy fighter planes. Nothing daunted, however, they dropped bomb after bomb upon the group of enemy torpedo-destroyers. One of them sank in a large mass of flames. Another was seen fleeing badly crippled. On the first day of the Battle, August 7, the Japanese Air Force shot down 49 fighter planes, eight BSC planes and one medium-sized plane, bagging a total of 58.

Skies Clear Up

The following day, August 8, saw the sky clearing up from early in the morning and the Solomon Islands could be seen embosomed in the thick growth of deep green coconut trees far out on the purple-bluish ocean. On this day the battle between the Imperial Naval Forces and the enemy forces became more and more intense. A unit of our torpedo planes in large formation surged head-on toward the enemy fleet, with their silvery wings dazzling in the strong sunbeam peculiar to the tropics. Overcoming the enemy fleet's intense anti-aircraft fire, so intense that it seemed as if a squall was turned upside down, our torpedo planes set themselves in a position to discharge their air torpedoes, with the resolute determination to deal a crushing blow to the enemy fleet.

Instantly fire was opened, with the enemy's A-class cruiser of the Wichita class, their flagship, as the objective. Witnessing this craft listing first and soon after sinking, leaving large eddies of heavy oil on the surface of the sea the planes next directed their attack against the second A-class cruiser, whose type was unknown, which was taking a zigzag course in a desperate effort to make its escape. They had no trouble in sinking it on the spot.

Cruiser Heavily Damaged

The enemy's third A-class cruiser at this time was already heavily damaged and was enwrapped in flames. Next in order came the enemy's two B-class cruisers both of which seemed to have shared the miserable fate of their flagship for they suddenly disappeared from the surface of the sea. While the two enemy destroyers, which were found in the throes of their last moments, were suddenly seen exhausted and sinking as if they were being swallowed by the high seas, with their bows rising erect. In this hand-to-hand encounter, with the tactics calling for "one plane one ship", there were many among the torpedo planes which received direct hits from the enemy fleet's anti-aircraft firing. In fact 21 of them were seen bidding permanent farewell to their comrades and either making a head-on dive against the seas or against the enemy's ships thus self-exploding their machines to die a glorious and brave death in the seas

(Continued on Page 3)

IMPERIAL NAVY SINKS 13 CRUISERS

9 Destroyers, 3 Submarines, 10 Transports Also Sent to Bottom; 1 Cruiser, 3 Destroyers And 1 Transport Heavily Damaged

CASUALTIES SUFFERED BY JAPAN SLIGHT

Only 2 Cruisers Affected But Still in Fighting Commission While 21 Airplanes Purposely Crashed Into Foe as Human-Bombs

In the great naval battle off the Solomon Islands, eclipsing in magnitude all previous engagements in the War of Greater East Asia, the invincible Japanese Naval Forces sank a total of 25 enemy warships and ten transports, heavily damaged four warships and one transport, and shot down 58 enemy planes, it was disclosed in an Imperial Headquarters announcement issued at 3:30 p.m. Friday of results thus far ascertained.

The announcement revealed the enemy's warship losses as: 13 American and British cruisers, nine destroyers, three submarines and 10 transports sunk, and one cruiser, three destroyers and one transport heavily damaged.

The announcement mentioned Japanese casualties as slight damage caused to two cruisers which still are in battle commission, and the loss of 21 planes which gallantly crashed into their objectives as human-piloted bombs.

The text of Friday's communique follows:

"Composite results of the Battle off the Solomons, up to August 14:

"1. Vessels Sunk:

American A-Class Cruiser of the Wichita Class	**One (Flagship)**
American A-Class Cruiser of the Astoria Class	**Five (One flagship, One Sunk Instantly)**
British A-Class Cruiser of the Australia Class	**Two (One Sunk Instantly)**
British A-Class Cruiser of Unconfirmed Class	**One (Sunk Instantly)**
British B-Class Cruiser of the Achilles Class	**One**
American B-Class Cruiser of the Omaha Class	**One**
B-Class Cruiser of Unconfirmed Class	**Two**
Torpedo-Destroyers	**Nine**
Submarines	**Three**
Transports	**Ten**

"2. Vessels Destroyed:

A-Class Cruiser of Unconfirmed Class	**One (Seriously Damaged)**
Torpedo-Destroyers	**Three (Seriously Damaged)**
Transports	**One (Seriously Damaged)**

"3. Planes Shot Down:

Fighter-Planes	**49**
Fighter-Bomber Craft	**Nine**

"The Japanese damage in this Battle consisted of 21 planes braving death in self-destruction and two cruisers slightly damaged. The damaged Japanese cruisers, however, are able to continue a fighting cruise.

"Note: The unconfirmed enemy battleship which was listed in the communique made public last time should be corrected to a cruiser of the Achilles class."

STRATEGIC PLANS FOR ALASKA UPSET

Japanese Occupation of Islands in Aleutians Has Endangered American Defense

The recent occupation of Atu and Kiska Islands in the Aleutians which are now renamed Atsuta and Narukami respectively by Japan has completely upset the strategic plans of the United States in Alaska, according to an article appearing in the Far Eastern Review of Shanghai.

Verily the Americans are now finding their own home defenses to be no longer secure, this journal states. Discussing the history and importance of Alaska, it continues:

Once known as "Seward's Folly," Alaska now can be termed "America's Folly."

The Territory's vulnerability to aerial attack as well as its enormous strategic value in America's defense scheme was realized by all except those self-confident United States military and naval leaders who were so loath to lavish the tax-payers' money on its defense. "There appears to be no necessity, from the standpoint of national defense, of increasing the military garrison in Alaska," was the then popular argument, while only a few years ago, despite the fact that war clouds were hanging ominously low over the Pacific, the U.S. Navy Department declared that the $100,000,000 allocated for the development of naval facilities there was "an excessive sum for the developments anticipated" and recommended a $90,000,000 slash! And this despite the fact that the late General William Mitchell termed Alaska "the Achilles heel of American defense!" a most significant statement coming from a pioneer apostle of air power that in those days suddenly focussed attention on the strategic value of Alaska in America's program for hemispheric defense.

The great significance of Alaska is obvious even to the layman—a rich prize both for its strategic location and its vast undeveloped resources. Alaska possesses extensive reserves in gold, silver, platinum and coal, along with valuable deposits of lesser-known extent comprising tin, oil, lead, copper, antimony, zinc, iron and bismuth. Supplies of timber, fur and fish are immense. Yet the total population inhabiting this vast and valuable region in 1941 was slightly less than 60,000 souls, of whom only one half belonged to the white race, and only two years previous to that the "home defense" of Alaska was represented by 300 infantrymen in Chilkoot barracks.

Together with all the islands near its coast and the Aleutians Archipelago except Behring and Copper Islands, Alaska occupies the northwest portion of the North American Continent. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by the Canadian Territory of Yukon and by British Columbia, on the southwest by the Pacific Ocean, and the west by the Behring Sea and the Arctic Ocean. Its land area is estimated at 590,000 square miles and the northern portion consists essentially of a vast expanse of tundra, broken here and there by mountain spurs (including the highest peak in North America, Mount McKinley, 20,464 feet), and by countless lakes, water-courses and sphagnous swamps. About one-third of this region lies within the Arctic Circle and its winter climate is terribly severe. It is traversed by the great river Yukon, about 2,000 miles long, and by its main tributary the Tananah, the Kuskoquin, and other large streams.

Southeastern Alaska, a narrow strip of land along with the Alexander Archipelago, lies between Canada and the Sea. The boundary as defined in the Russo-British treaty of 1825 is given as "ten marine leagues from the ocean." The exact meaning of this definition was disputed between Canada and the United States, especially after the discovery of gold in the Yukon Valley gave more importance to the possession of a Canadian harbor on the coast. A joint commission in 1903 practically gave effect to the United States' contention and fixed the boundary-line from the head of Portland Channel through Mount Whipple and Kate's Needle, round the head of Lynn Channel to Mount St. Elias. This shut out Canada entirely from the coast.

Belatedly realizing the true significance of Alaska as a defense outpost, America began efforts to rush construction work. The Hepburn Board called attention to the fact that "the dependability and radius of action of patrol planes of recent types have greatly enhanced the value which Alaskan bases would have in their service to the fleet." The report emphasized that naval air bases in the Alaskan area would be "essential in time of war" and that the Aleutian chain of islands was of the greatest strategic importance. Then after painstaking analysis of the geographic and meteorological conditions obtaining in the entire area, the Board recommended the establishment of naval air bases at Sitka, Kodiak and Unalaska, together with submarine bases at the latter two points.

At the time the Hepburn Report was presented, the United States navy possessed only one small base at Sitka where a half-squadron consisting of six patrol planes operated in rotation for periods of from three to six months, utilizing the buildings of an old naval fuel depot on nearby Japonski Island. As for the Aleutian Archipelago the Board felt that considerations of pure strategy would indicate a base as far west as possible. However, the Board was of the opinion that Unalaska Island represented the "westernmost point at which a base could be maintained without inordinate maintenance charges." Consequently, the Hepburn Report recommended that facilities for one squadron of patrol planes and one submarine division be created on Unalaska Island. Kodiak Island offered, in the opinion of the Board, the best possibility for development into a major air base capable of supplying the immediate needs of patrol squadrons as well as the mechanical and fuel requirements of the other two secondary bases in the Alaskan outpost. Installations for handling one division of submarines were also to be made at Kodiak.

The navy then acquired, after heated Congressional debates, a tract of land at Women's Bay on Kodiak Island by Executive Order and work was begun on all three bases mentioned in the report. For work at Kodiak $9,000,000 was appropriated, and more than $2,000,000 for the Sitka project. These amounts were recently increased to nearly $30,000,000 for the three bases, upon which construction was rushed with all possible effort. The U.S. Coast Guard and Navy Hydrographic Office then instituted a detailed survey of Alaskan waters, including the Aleutian Islands whose many bays and passes had never been adequately charted.

The American army, led on by the navy, also started work and acquired land at Anchorage and Fairbanks, it being planned that the latter be specially equipped to serve as an experimental station for cold-weather flying (72 degrees F. below zero has been registered at that city). Work was pushed on the landing-fields of the Air Corps at these two bases, and the ground was prepared for two tremendous runways, reported to be over 10,000 feet in length.

How far work has now been completed remains a question but such was the situation when the War of Greater East Asia broke out. Her defenses smashed at Pearl Harbor, in the Philippines and other points in the Pacific, and her fleet wrecked, America fell back on her last defense outpost in this ocean.

But here again the enemy acted. Striking with amazing force considering the distance from its own base of operations, the Imperial Navy has blasted America's hopes of utilizing bases in this area for such tactics.

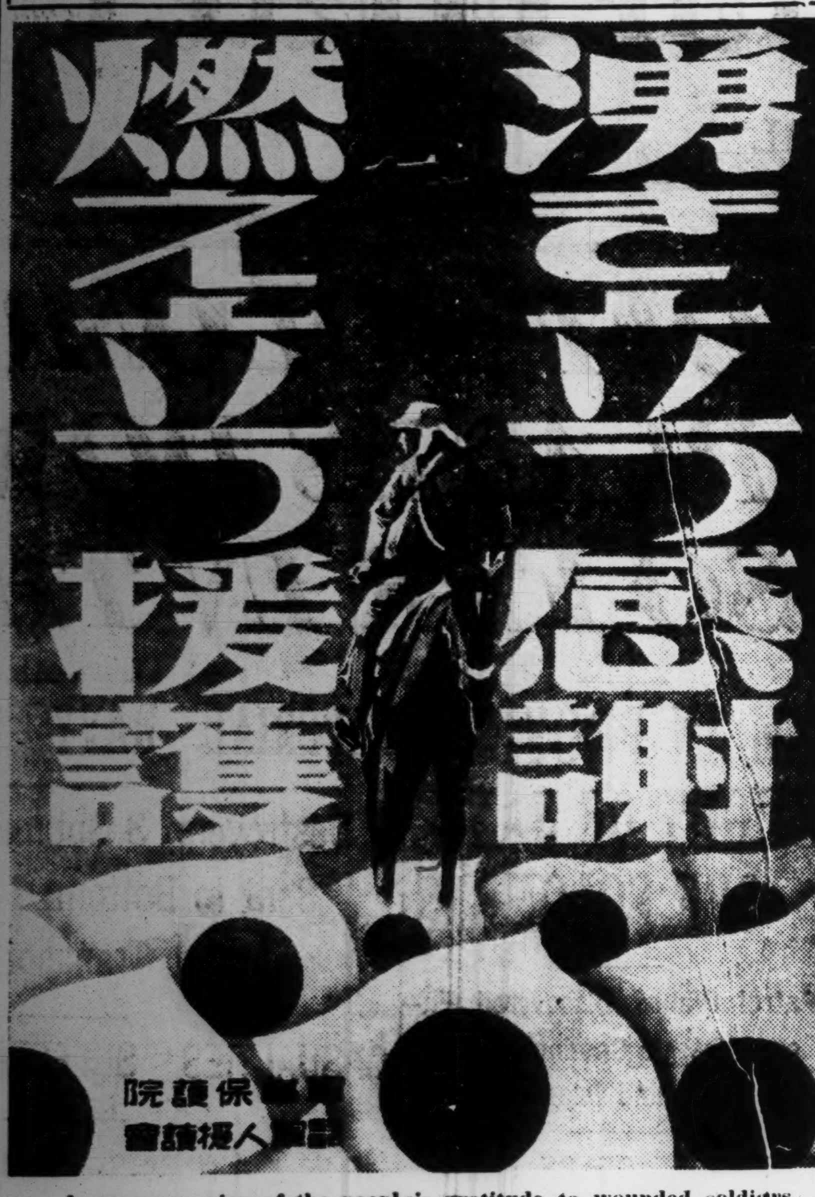
Nevertheless, the strategic importance of Alaska remains—but now as a direct menace to America, for with the successful Japanese landing on the Aleutians and the attacks against Dutch Harbor, the enemy's so-called northern route of attack against Japan has been severed while on the other hand the Imperial Forces have established vantage points. Furthermore, with these bases wrested from the enemy's hands, Australia has become ever more than ever an orphan of the Pacific.

Shanghai Stages Shows

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, August 11.—In commemoration of the August 13 Incident, a resolution has been passed by the Anti-Anglo-American Aggression Association to give a program of theatrical performances on August 13 at the Ta Wu Tai theater. The program includes Chinese plays, songs and acrobatics.

To Help Wounded Veterans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As an expression of the people's gratitude to wounded soldiers and veterans, a new soldiers' relief campaign has been launched. This photo shows one of the posters that have been put on display.

UHARA-ASABUKI WIN IN MEN'S DOUBLES

Defeat Nunoi-K. Tanaka 6-2, 6-2: Other Finals Scheduled

By a Staff Correspondent

KARUIZAWA, August 13.—Favored with a spell of fine weather, the Karuizawa tennis tournament proceeded uninterrupted this afternoon, excepting the finals of women's championship doubles and semi-finals of mixed doubles, both of which were scheduled to be played today, but were postponed till tomorrow, August 14.

The finals of men's championship doubles was held this afternoon and the team of Uhara and Asabuki defeated Nunoi-K. Tanaka team by the score of 6-2, 6-2. This victorious team will receive the trophies presented by the Japan Times and Advertiser, Saturday, August 15.

Uhara was in best form since the doubles' match was his forte, and Asabuki played steadily, while their opponents, Nunoi-Tanaka team was rather erratic. Uhara's play was brilliant especially in volleying and smashing. His wide court covering, coupled with his strategic placing, was the feature of this match.

In the semi-finals of mixed doubles, which was played also this afternoon, Mrs. Kuwana-Okazaki team defeated Mrs. Paskiewiez-Cornu in a close match, 7-5, 6-4. Okazaki mostly played at the net, getting important points, while Mrs. Kuwana played well, covering the backside of the court. Cornu's first service was quite fast and strong, but his play, in general, was rather erratic and he and his partner was obliged to bow before Mrs. Kuwana's team.

Three trophies will, as usual, be presented by the Japan Times and Advertiser this year, one trophy for the championship in men's singles, while the other two for winners of championship in men's doubles, respectively. These trophies will be on exhibition at the Japan Times Karuizawa office until the presentation ceremony, which is expected to be held Saturday, August 15, at the tennis court on the closing of the tourney.

It is announced today that the finals of men's championship singles will be played Saturday morning, August 15, which will be followed by the cup presentation ceremony.

An exhibition doubles match will be played Saturday afternoon, August 15, when two former Davis Cup stars, Hyotaro Satoh and Ryosuke Nunoi will team up, and fight against a team made up of Keizo Uhara and Haruo Horikoshi. The latter is ranked as No. 1 doubles team in Japan. The match, without doubt, will be the best and most thrilling one ever seen in Karuizawa and all tennis fans here are looking forward to this exhibition match.

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CONDITIONS IN U.S.A. AFTER WAR RELATED

Roosevelt Makes Frantic Appeals to People to Bear Burdens Without Protesting

Escaping internment on the ground that he was a scholar Shigeo Yamanouchi, 63 years old, professor of biology at the Chicago University, who had confined himself in the study room of the National Museum at Washington since the outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia, has resided in America for 40 years and therefore is said to possess a wide knowledge of things American. His vivid graphic account of the true phase of America, cabled from Shonan City follows:

It was in December last year that I went to Washington to publish a book, when suddenly the current War of Greater East Asia broke out. The confusion in Washington on this day was terrible. Being a country with freedom of the press at that time, all the newspapers carried the Pearl Harbor Attack news with banner headlines describing the defeat of America and the great victory scored by Japan and pointing out that it was a historically great victory won by the latter. These papers also went so far as to hurl a vituperative attack on Admiral Knox, chief of the Navy Department, condemning him for what he was doing at the moment. President Roosevelt was also at a loss as to what to do at the time.

Appeals to Nation

However, with his usual garrulousness, President Roosevelt broadcast to the entire American nation on a nation-wide hook-up under the title, "I appeal to the nation." Since the war started he has spoken to the nation over the radio almost every day.

President Roosevelt's broadcast begins as a rule from 9:45 every night, after the factory workers return from their day's work, take a hot bath and relax. "Friends," he begins, in a very friendly tone, telling the people the inconveniences they would have to undergo in their daily lives and entreating them to endure for a little while longer as the Government is doing its level best. Such are his prefatory remarks before he begins to dwell on the situation of the war as well as on the internal affairs of the country. His usual radio speech goes:

"The American labor disputes have not subsided even after the outbreak of the current war. On the contrary such disputes have gained in magnitude since the outbreak of the war. Those working in the Ford factory have lodged a protest with the management demanding more than twice the usual wages for the extension of two hours' labor. The Labor Union managed by Louis, then, acts as a mediator to settle this dispute. And if the mediation fails, then comes a strike and troops have to be sent out to suppress violence. Indeed these labor disputes are, so to speak, an incurable cancer of America."

Launch Anti-War Move

At the beginning of the current war all the American women launched an anti-war demonstration. The members of the Mothers' Association are said to have also launched a demonstration stating that they did not want to send their sons to the front or see them killed in action, even sending representatives from the different districts to Washington to present their demand. The Government, however, suppressed these women and arrested the ringleaders of such demonstrations.

Recently a price control bureau, President Roosevelt's organ, was brought into being and steps are being taken to restrict the soaring of commodity prices. It is said that woolen threads, which once cost 25 cents an ounce, have gone up four times this price during the month of December.

The people of America are suffering more than anything else from shortage of gasoline. Most of the citizens live out in the suburbs and rent cheap houses from where they drive to their offices every day on their motor cars. However, as gasoline is not available so easily at present, they cannot go to their offices on motor cars now. On the other hand they cannot afford to live in expensive houses in the cities, so this constitutes a grave problem at present.

Anyway the American people in general seem to be depending on the President regarding the outcome of the current war, as they have entrusted him with everything concerning the war. Inasmuch as President Roosevelt is responsible for the outbreak of the present war he himself must shoulder the consequences.

SHANGHAI FOREIGN CENSUS LISTS MANY GERMAN JEWS

Rank No. 1 With White Russians and British Holding 2nd and 3rd Places

SHANGHAI—The figures revealed as a result of the recent census of foreigners in the International Settlement of Shanghai are interesting but contain no surprises.

As was only to be expected the German Jews, with a total of 9,210 registered, top the list and the White Russians with 3,432 come second with the British (2,462) third. The number of the Indian community is surprising; no less than 1,862 were registered in this category.

No less than 936 persons were returned as of no nationality while 100 are listed as "other nationals." This, together with the fact that 36 nationalities are actually listed separately indicates that the city must contain people drawn from every quarter of the globe and fully maintains Shanghai's reputation for cosmopolitanism.

Foreigners are to be found in all parts of the Settlement but, when one excludes the German-Jewish population concentrated in Wayside, it appears evident that the Bubbling Well district is the most popular with foreign residents.

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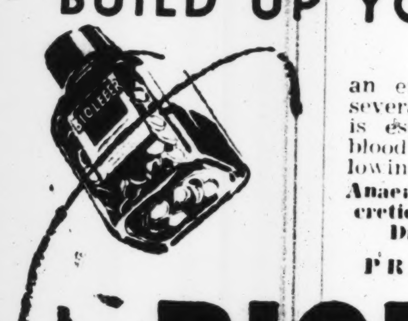
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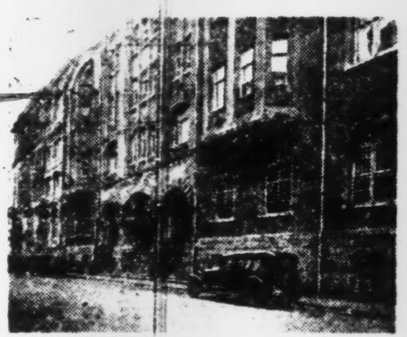
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CHINA'S TEA HOUSES ENJOY POPULARITY

Play Big Influence in Daily Life of Chinese Masses For Gossips

SHANGHAI—Few things in the world are loved more by Chinese than gossiping over a pot of tea. Tea houses in China are a national institution. They are symbolic of ancient Chinese civilization and have been as popular with the educated classes as with the illiterate, the aristocrats, commoners, and the rich as with the poor.

Through all the ages, from the early semi-mythological period, they have had an ineffaceable influence upon the daily life of the Chinese, and have been linked with the origin of many a romantic tale. Anyone who wishes to seek the reason for the philosophical attitude which the Chinese people take toward life, may find his answer inside one of these resorts.

Tea houses in China are of such antiquity that no one today seems to be able to tell how long they have been in existence. They were already thriving when Confucius taught his followers the principles of morality and the conduct of life, and it is very probable that the disciples of the immortal teacher had often discussed the teachings of their master in these public places.

Thousand Years Old

It is said that in the old city of Peking, several tea houses which were established more than 1,000 years ago are still in business today, having continued to cater to customers through all these years without interruption.

While it is true that the Chinese love tea, they do not patronize the tea houses merely for the love of the beverage, but rather for the pleasure they derive from chatting leisurely over the tea cup. The tea house is a convenient rendezvous for friends and lovers, and for businessmen to talk and reach agreements. Inside a tea house one gets a sense of complete relaxation with nothing to remind one of the cares of the world.

With their hard wooden chairs, blackwood tables, and earthern tea pots, most of the tea houses today still retain many of their ancient characteristics. However, influenced by Western civilization, a number of modern tea rooms have come into being and are enjoying prosperous business.

Air-Conditioning Boon

Shanghai has many of them. Some are located in big department stores, others on the roofs of tall buildings rising to the skies and others have buildings of their own.

Luxuriously decorated, most of the larger Chinese tea houses are air-conditioned and the pleasant coolness prevailing there serves as one of the main attractions now with thousands eager to find refuge from the sweltering heat of summer.

Throughout the greater part of the day, from early morning until 11 o'clock at night, local tea rooms are filled to capacity. Much depends upon the furniture of the tea room so that most tea rooms while attempting to preserve the traditional atmosphere, are trying to blend the old with the new by bringing into play all modern conveniences, modernistic seating accommodations, tables, fans and lights.

Popular With Women

If one visits any of the more popular tea houses here on any day of the week, one will see hundreds of customers coming in and out of the rooms. Most tables are occupied by either businessmen engrossed in their transactions, philosophically inclined people, who sip their tea and musingly contemplate their surroundings or lovers talking affectionately in corners of the room.

Much color is lent to the atmosphere by the presence of many smartly dressed Chinese women and young girls, for Chinese tea rooms are popular not only with the men but also with the women and the children.

FAIR JAPANESE FENCING ENTHUSIASTS

Wings of the Navy

(Continued From Page 6)

only bid final farewell with tear-dimmed eyes.

With the flames spreading, the plane moved ahead of us, and when it had proceeded a little beyond us the fuselage suddenly broke in two and the wreckage fluttered pathetically to the earth east of Wuchang.

With our Number 2 and 3 planes gone the enemy fighters concentrated their attack on us as we fought to regain the main formation. Their bullets spattered against our plane like hailstones as they dived on us. By this time gasoline was leaking from our tanks. A bullet crashed near the head of Sub-Lieutenant Sakuma and pierced through the wind deflector. With so many enemy shots hitting our plane I feared for the safety of our gunners, but looking behind I saw our gunners, busily firing their machine-guns at the attackers. Feeling a little relieved, I took a deep breath, but just then I heard the uncomfortable thud of a bullet, and looking back again I saw Warrant Officer Nobuse still firing, but Gunner Kanehara was slumped over his guns.

Nobuse slapped Kanehara's back and shouted, "It's only a scratch. Brace up. You're all right," and resumed his firing.

Kanehara Killed

Kanehara painfully straightened up and started firing his guns when he again toppled over to the floor and laid still. This was a sight of incomparable heroism. Nobuse gently moved Kanehara to one side and manned the blood-covered guns.

Then in quick succession Warrant Officer Komatsu fell at his gun-post with two deep wounds, and Gunner Kuboniwa received a serious facial wound. At this point I rushed to take Kuboniwa's post and sighting an enemy plane diving full at us, I pulled the trigger, but a bullet had hit the ammunition chamber of the double machine-guns and made firing impossible. With the bullets spattering with renewed violence, I then rushed to the rear gun-post, but this had received a bullet at its swivel which made it impossible to turn the guns, but with makeshift repairs I finally got the guns into action. But, before long a bullet hit the gun-breech and jammed it, and the gun became inoperative.

The enemy planes seemed to increase the ferocity of their attack, and as they became more bold and drove in closer I gritted my teeth in anger as I sighted over the useless guns. Remembering a revolver, I got it and fired all the ammunition at the planes, but this was only temporary action.

As the planes came in closer, I could not help shedding tears of vexation for with one good gun I could have blasted them off. I thought that if I was to die it should be at my post, so I hurried to my seat. Before I did so, I folded Kanehara's hands together as he lay as though in sleep.

Then, when it seemed that death was waiting for us, the enemy planes left us, probably having exhausted their ammunition. I could see gasoline pouring into the plane, and the fumes made breathing difficult. I tried to stop the leakage, but it was impossible, and as the windows would not open I became dizzy.

In the rear of the plane Nobuse and Kuboniwa, both dripping blood from head wounds, were working to repair the damage to the main fuel tank. Komatsu, who was more seriously wounded, managed to tie a rough bandage on his leg, but the blood continued to pour from his face.

Superhuman Task

Sub-Lieutenant Sakuma could be seen grimly concentrated on piloting the plane despite the heavy fumes of the leaking gasoline that was filling the plane. He was displaying superhuman efforts in maintaining the plane on an even keel for the homeward flight.

He called back to Nobuse, "How much gasoline have we left?" to which the reply, "Plenty, sir" was made. With more than a hundred kilometers to fly, and with the gasoline still leaking our chances of returning became less as time passed.

Komatsu had become weak from the loss of blood, but he scribbled a note to Sub-Lieutenant Sakuma, "Please land at an advanced base." Our commander called back, "There isn't any doctor there, so we had better return to our main base," showing his deep concern for the welfare of his crew at the same time he was very likely wondering whether the plane could continue flight so long.

Our faithful plane seemed to crawl along, but finally at 5:15 p.m. we reached our base. As one of our landing wheels had been punctured by an enemy shot, we blew out the other wheel and managed a safe landing.

Getting out of the plane Warrant Officer Nobuse with his face covered with blood wryly grinned and exclaimed, "It's a miracle we got home." I felt the same way.

Our commander, with no thought of his own safe return, worried until the very last about the fate of the plane piloted by Warrant Officer Matsuno.

Heartily welcomed by our fellow airmen, we heard of the glorious success of our raid and the heavy toll taken of the enemy planes, so we realized that what sacrifices had been made were not in vain.

Facing the western horizon, as the golden sun settled toward earth, we silently prayed for our comrades who would not return. We stood by our battered, bullet-riddled plane which had brought us through the battle and back to safety.

New Definition Of Culture Offered

(Continued From Page 6)

effect on the life of the state.

The question then arises—how can this culture be utilized to strengthen the state?

The cultural values which are passed down through the generations and which are still taught must be applied together with newly-discovered values for the advancement of the state. Some of these values may be applied as they are, but some must be revised or else discarded with new values substituted. These values cannot be studied in the same precise calculations in the psychological and physiological manner as a man is studied, and yet neither can it be supposed that it is only metaphysical.

The culture which is carried down by tradition and which rationalizes the mode of the existing life is called the dominating culture. Then, there is that culture which has lost its meaning on the life as it is formulated but which has left behind only its frame work, and this is called vestigal culture.

Finally, there is that culture which has not had its effect upon the existing mode of life but which looks forward to the future and will have a deep effect upon such subsequent life, and this is known as the prospective culture. The progress of the life of a nation thus depends upon these three types of culture, and from this, for the first time, the true meaning and importance of culture are realized, and as a result a noble and magnificent culture will arise to find affinity among the people and develop the glory of the state.

An example of this is found in the affinity and the solidarity of the German people, who found their sources in the German music and philosophy and other cultural legacies handed down to them and which they developed and applied for the greatness of their state.

Must Unify Mind

Thus, culture with its authority and sanctity will be able to unify the mind and the spirit of man for a common purpose. From such a culture will arise a state that will command the full allegiance and support of its people who have sought to apply unreservedly cultural principles.

If, however, the standards of culture are low, its value is only temporary and after use is discarded, or else it is honored in pagan worship with the result that man is thus lowered to become subject to the power of that culture and thus subservient to it. Great dependence is had by the state upon the cultural level of its people, and where the culture is high, the economic and other phases of the life of the state will rise.

It is to be noted that while the national life is affected greatly by internal conditions, that is, from an active or subjective cause; it is also influenced by international circumstances, that is, the nation itself is passive and is affected by outside causes. It is of course to be desired that the state be not dependent on such foreign stimuli for the determination of its cultural standards.

The existence of a glorious culture increases the dignity and honor of a state, and from these the circumstances of its life are directly affected. The importance of this effect cannot be overlooked.

However, it must be emphasized that irregardless of the existence of a great culture, without the state it is nothing. For example, Greece may refer with pardonable pride to its former great civilization and culture, but today she herself is practically without recognition in the family of nations. Thus, it is to be seen that a culture without a state is worthless.

And, conclusively, it is shown that a state does not live for its culture, but the latter must be a factor in the growth and development of the dignity and honor of the state. From the fact that this culture has fully developed and elevated the life of the state, such culture will inevitably cross its territorial borders and enter into the realm of internationalism in recognition of its greatness and thus raise the glory of the state where it was founded.

Thus, it is for us as Japanese to expend our effort to raise the standards of our culture, which is aimed at the glorification and honor of Japan and through this effort to spread the spirit of Japan throughout the world.

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JAPANESE TO COMPETE WITH CHINESE ATHLETES

Track Team to Participate in Shanghai on August 30 After Hsinking Meet

SHANGHAI—The Japanese track and field team to whom an invitation had been extended for a series of meets against Chinese stars on their way back to Japan from the Hsinking East Asia meet will arrive in Shanghai on August 28 for a meet in Shanghai tentatively set for August 30.

In response to the invitation extended by Chinese sporting circles to the director of the Japanese track and field delegation to Hsinking, word has now been received that the Japanese leader has agreed to draft 13 selected Japanese athletes to take part in meets to be held against Chinese athletes at Peking, Tientsin, Nanking and Shanghai.

The party will leave for Peking on the first step of their journey after the conclusion of the East Asia games on August 13.

The following program has been drawn up for the team:

August 14:	Arrive at Peking.
August 16:	Meet at Peking.
August 20:	Arrive at Tientsin.
August 22:	Meet at Tientsin.
August 23:	Arrive at Nanking.
August 26:	Meet at Nanking.
August 28:	Arrive in Shanghai.
August 30:	Meet at Shanghai.

Filipinos Studying Japanese Language; Realize English-Speaking Nations Doomed

Fervor for learning Japanese is becoming greater and greater among the Filipinos and, at the Japanese Language Seminar established in Manila, people of several nationalities and of various occupations are earnestly studying Japanese, according to a Miyako correspondent in Manila.

With the Japanese language designated as the official language of the Philippines some time ago together with Tagalog, the report says, the Filipinos have become more eager in mastering Japanese. They find Japanese very difficult but, alive to the fact that the English-speaking nations are at the verge of collapse, they are learning Japanese, as a prerequisite for the reconstruction of their country under the guidance of Japan.

You will find in Manila many posters, sign-boards and land-marks written in Japanese. The menus at the restaurants and the new certificates of citizenship are also written in Japanese.

Japanese words and phrases are now popular among the citizens of Manila. You will be rather surprised, when you go out shopping, to hear the native, Chinese and Indian merchants speak fluent Japanese. They seem to be proud of being able to speak Japanese. Some of the Filipinos go so far as to catch Japanese pedestrians on the street to ask them about the Japanese language.

Japanese-Tagalog-Spanish-English language text-books are selling fast. They are sold at twice or three times the fixed price.

In the rural districts, on the other hand, the natives are learning Japanese from the Japanese soldiers who are engaged in repairing and guarding the railway lines. It is interesting to know that the Filipinos who have learned Japanese from the soldiers speak very crisply.

At the Japanese Language Seminar established last February in the office of the International Tourist Bureau at Escolta Street in Manila, Masayoshi Nakajima and Mrs. Nakajima are teaching Japanese to 250 voluntary students. The seminar has three classes, elementary, middle and advanced. The students of the elementary and middle grades are taught "kana" or the Japanese syllabaries, while those in the advance class learn the Chinese characters and conversation.

The students are of various nationalities, including Filipino, Chinese and French, while their occupations also vary, one being a member of the House of Representatives, another a tailor and a third a sales-girl.

Vignettes of Bushido in Action

(Continued From Page 6)

gold brocade. And give him a new suit of clothes."

The clothes were brought to Gemba. He thanked Hideyoshi for his thoughtfulness. "But," he added, "I like neither the style nor the cut of the clothes. If I am to go on my journey of death, I must be properly dressed for the occasion.

"Tell Hideyoshi that I want to be dressed in a suit of formal ceremonial robes of crimson with long sleeves, ornamented with giant crests, besides being lined with fiery red silk. If I get on the carriage dressed in such style, and take a ride all over the city, everybody will look up at me, and say, 'That is Devil Gemba, there he goes!' "

"What arrogance!" exclaimed Hideyoshi on hearing Gemba's demand. "Yet, good. At least he never forgets that he is a samurai".

Instead of one, Hideyoshi humored Gemba with two sets of robes, one with great sleeves and big ornamental crests, and the other a rich affair with gold-leaf patterns on a flame-red ground.

"Exactly what I wanted. Honor to Hideyoshi." So saying, Gemba put on the robe of fiery red silk, and capped this with the giant-crested piece.

Rebels Again

Just before the drive began, however, Gemba again opened his mouth and said, "Hold! Of all things, don't forget to put the rope around me. The world knows that when the country farmers outside of Tsuruga of Echizen caught me they bound me with ropes.

"If I were now driven about without the rope, people will think that I had begged to be spared of the humiliation, and when the world should think that, then shame to Gemba! Tie me around with the rope, and be quick about it!"

So Devil Gemba in his ceremonial robe of burning red and a rope around him drove through the streets of Kyoto in his carriage of black lacquer and gold brocade. He was a sight, and the people in truth cried: "That is the Devil Gemba, there he goes!"

The extraordinary drive over, he was once more brought back to Makino-shima, where there awaited Hideyoshi's order that the Devil should be executed in the night. Hideyoshi had decreed:

"I will spare him the disgrace of being put to death before the public in broad daylight. Moreover, he shall not be beheaded like an ordinary criminal, but he allowed the seppuku, as befitting an honorable samurai."

When the appointed hour came, a bear skin was laid out on the ground under the open sky, and Gemba was asked to sit down on it. A bared ceremonial sword was brought to him on an open fan.

But at the last moment Devil Gemba rebelled again, and the imp in him made him to declare:

"The seppuku is an act reserved for an honored samurai. If I am now to be granted this privilege, why did they suffer me to be driven about the city with a rope around me, like a cow, today? If now I commit seppuku, then shame to Gemba! Tie my hands behind me!"

Devil Gemba, obstinate to the last, would make no move to commit self-immolation.

Hideyoshi made final offers of lands, titles, honor, life, if the Devil would reconsider his first offer. But Gemba's stubbornness left no recourse but to give in to his last and fatal demand.

The rugged conscience and unbreakable spirit of Devil Gemba contrasts strongly with the indulgent, human spirit of Hideyoshi. Surely there is good to be said for Gemba, who could create humor in the face of death, and for Hideyoshi, who could perceive it.

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EXPORT Jisseki (export record): If you want to sell or buy export Jisseki, please ask us as we have sellers or buyers and act as go-between. Write for confidential interview to Kurasawa Co., 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

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GYMNASTICS TRACED TO CHINESE SOURCE

Many Modern Sports and Athletic Exercises Originated in Old China

SHANGHAI—Much has been written on things Chinese, on Chinese history, religion and art, on Chinese poetry, literature, porcelain and music—but what about Chinese sport?

Many a reader may be much astonished to learn, for instance, that some scholars consider the modern European gymnastics to be derived from Chinese sources. If he still believes life in China is wholly made up of book-learning, art and commerce, disposed to exclude any kind of sport and bodily exertions, then he is thoroughly mistaken. The ancient ideal of the gentleman (kiuntse) is the same as the Greek "kaloskagathos," the high standard of physical and moral strength.

Ever since the Chou dynasty (1122-255 B.C.), the grammar school instruction did care for bodily training besides mental education according to the [illegible] Writing (literature), arithmetic, ritual, music, archery and car driving. Furthermore, many sports were popular, such as wrestling, sword-dance, football, stone-throwing, swinging and tug-of-war.

I.—Archery, Hunting, Fishing, Butting

The earliest Chinese records exhibit the people as practising archery and following the chase in the wake of the great nobles. The archer shot his arrow at a target or went hunting especially after wild duck, whereat he should recollect the words of Kung-tse "never to let fly at birds sitting." Hawking was practised at least so far back as a century B.C.; for we have a note on a man of that period who "loved to gallop after wily animals with horse and dog, or follow up with falcon the pheasant and the hare."

Scores of Chinese poets and painters have dwelt upon the joys of angling and show us the general popularity of this sport. Fishing is widely carried on over the inland waters, but the use of the rod only is allowed to be a matter of pure sport. The use of the businesslike net or of fishing cormorants is regarded as professional fishing. Kung-tse, again, is said to have been fond of fishing, but he would not use a net, and there was another sage of antiquity who would not even use a hook, but fished with a straight piece of iron, apparently thinking that the advantage of man would be an unfair one as against the resources of the fish. By such simple narratives and sayings of the Sages do the Chinese strive to convey great truths to childish ears. Thus, sport in China also depends on the principle of ethics and moral rule. The education of character and morals ought to prevail and the four cardinal virtues (propriety, righteousness, conscientiousness, chastity) be realized. Consequently, Kung-tse willingly participated in dancing, hunting and archery and said of the chivalrous forms of contestants in Lun Yu III, 7: "When winning, do not be haughty; when losing, do not lose courage (i.e., keep your character in harmonious balance)"

Butting or horn-goring, a very ancient pastime, is mentioned in history two centuries B.C. The sport consisted in putting an ox skin with a borned mask over the head and then trying to knock one's adversary out of time by butting at him after the fashion of bulls, the result mostly being "smashed heads, broken arms and blood running on the ground." It was also fought on the shoulders of others or on stilts. The art of boxing, which included wrestling, had been practised by the Chinese several centuries before butting was introduced. While butting gradually disappeared, a systematical development and successive improvement of boxing took place, curiously proceeding from medical gymnastics and religious meditation.

II.—Gymnastics, Wrestling, Boxing

About A. D. 200, the renowned physician Hua To organized the gymnastics according to the species of five animals: Moving of tiger, stag, bear, ape and bird. He explained its effect as follows: "The human body has to move, but not be over-exerted. Movement avails the digestion. If the blood circulates freely, man will regain his health. These exercises may heal sickness. If man will feel sickly, they should be performed. Thereafter, he will perspire, feel better and have appetite." This medical treatment of Hua To effecting perspiration has still credit throughout the world.

The medical gymnastics of the Taoists, who tried to remove morbid stagnancies of the organism by bodily training and mental gymnastics, as well as their religious meditation, have favored the development of bodily exertions. We only mention the Hsiao-lao (small exertion) gymnastics of Pu Chu-kuan (about A.D. 200) for its amazing sagacity: "In the evening, lying in bed, before falling asleep, you shall massage the body with both hands, afterwards the four limbs. The movement shall go upward. That is also the way of the blood circulation." From this we learn that medical massages and blood circulation were already known in China 1,800 years ago.

The gymnastic exercises were improved in the following centuries, especially by the Buddhist monks of the Shao-lin temple in Honan (founded in the 4th cent.). Their Abbot, Ta-mo, the first Chinese patriarch of Buddhism (Skr. Bodhidharma, Jap. Daruma Butsu) and founder of the Ts'an sect (Jap. Zen), invented the "18 Arhat Movements" about 520 A. D. (Arhat=advanced disciple of Buddha). Divided into eight movements, they cause a harmonious balance of body and mind, "the happy mean," and correspond to modern European gymnastics. Another popular book of Bodhidharma is called: "Doctrine on the improvement of muscles and tendons"; it contains ten exercises the rules of which will still be practised by many people.

Proceeding from the movements of Bodhidharma and their variations under the reign of the Emperor Tai-tsu (960-976) the muscular exercises became—the art and technique of self-defense, the basis of Shao-lin boxing (shao-lin chuan).

The most famous exercises of Shao-lin boxing are the so-called "Eight hammerings of the brocade," ascribed to the well-known General Yo-Fei (1103-1141). During this Sung period the enthusiasm spread throughout China, and young and old went to the Shao-lin temple in order to study boxing and practise physical training.

After Bodhidharma, Tai-tsu and Yo-Fei we have to mention the Buddhist monk Kiao-yuan, the greatest promoter of Shao-lin boxing. He studied all former exercises and mastered them. After having travelled over the provinces of China in order to meet people versed in special boxing knowledge, he formed his own technique and reorganized pugilism. His new style comprehends 173 movements; besides, he stated ten temperance rules in order to watch over the moral character and daily behavior of the disciples.

From the Shao-lin boxing there has also developed the Tai-ki boxing (tai-ki chuan; tai-ki means Supreme Principle). Chang San-feng, the foremost disciple of the Shao-lin temple in the Sung times, found out how to strengthen the defense without any strong effort and instead of attack and counter-attack to use or better utilize the strength of the adversary in order to beat him. For instance, if the adversary will strike at my chest with his fist, I turn round and let his knock go wide, but instantly with a swift lightning motion I seize his fist and pull him along the hitting direction.

The Japanese received a strong impression from Tai-ki boxing which led them to contrive Ju-Jutsu (—gentle art, jiu-jitsu), the Japanese art of boxing introduced into Western police quarters and sporting circles for many years. To sum up:

The Shao-lin boxing demands short, jerky and rapid movements performed with vigorous effort whereat the muscular strength will be developed and hardened and the breath stopped for a time.

The Tai-ki boxing demands slow and regular movements making the muscles elastic and loose whereat normal respiration is allowed and no special bodily exertion required.

All the modern boxing styles come from those two systems, so the present northern method from the Shaolin and the southern school from the Tai-ki.

Chinese boxing has outlasted the centuries up to now and even influenced foreign countries. You may still see it in Buddhist temple yards or quiet parkways ("Boxing" here means not only pugilism but includes fistic art with sword, spear, dagger or stick performances.)

III.—Football, Polo, Golf

Football was played in China at a very early date; originally, with a ball stuffed full of hair (or shuttlecock with the feet); from the fifth century A. D., with an inflated bladder covered with leather. More than 70 kinds of kicks are enumerated but the actual rules of the game were lost. A picture of the goal, which is something like a triumphal arch, has come down to us, and even the technical names and positions of the players. The winners were rewarded with flowers, fruit and wine, and also with silver bowls and brocades, while the captain of the losing team was flogged and suffered other indignities. The game is now being revived in Chinese schools and finds great favor.

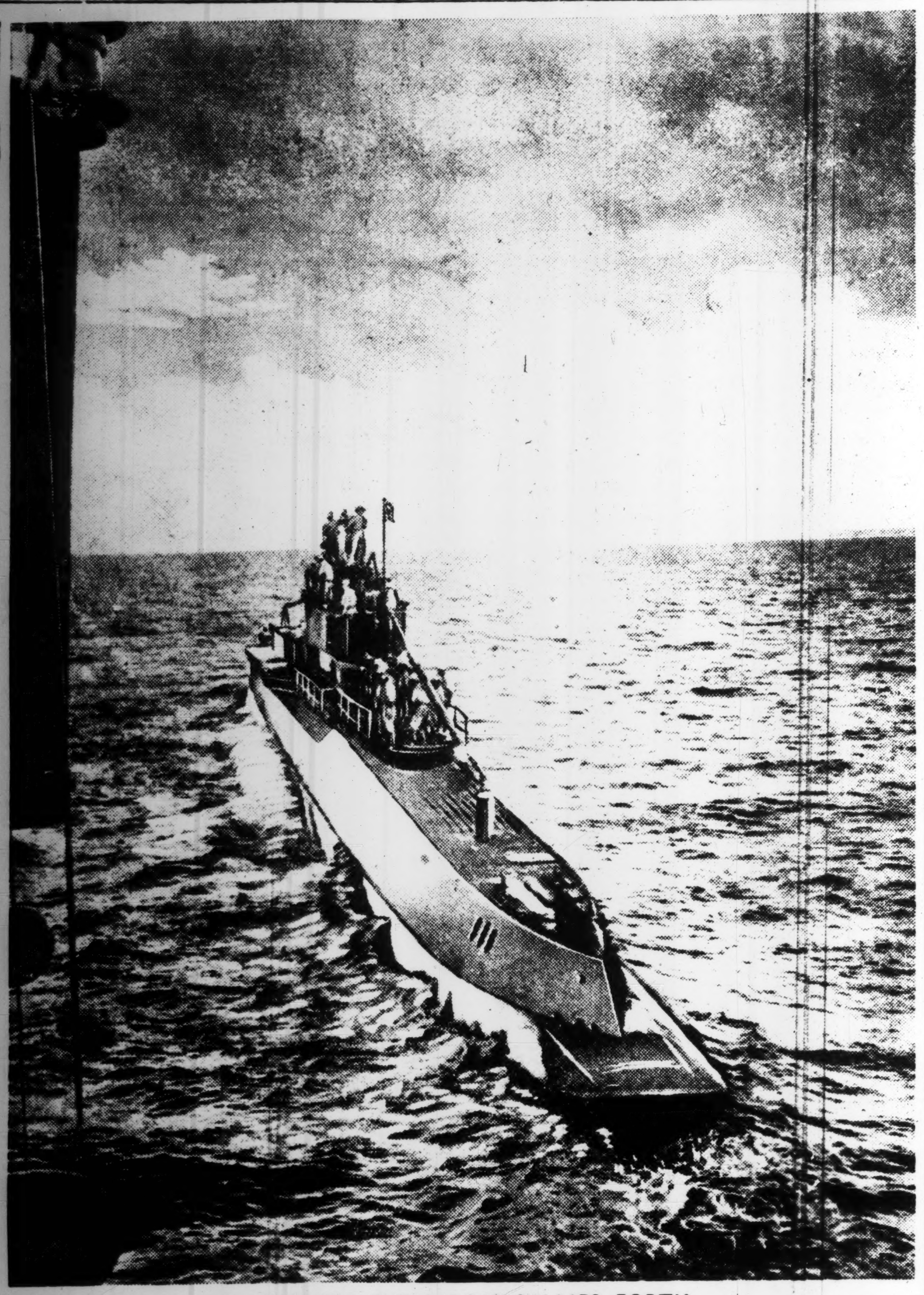
Polo is first mentioned in Chinese literature under the year A.D. 710, the reference being to a game played before the Emperor and his court. The game was very popular for a long period, and even women were taught to play—on donkey-back. It is doubtful if the game was introduced from Persia or originated with the Kitan Tartars. Since the statesmen of the tenth century were disgusted at the undignified way in which the Emperor played polo to excess, they remonstrated with the Throne, urging to discontinue the practice of Polo. The same happened to Golf, which flourished in the later Tang epoch.

IV.—Racing, Kite Flying, Skating, Contests

Cricket-fighting is the great sport of the little man up to now, who is quite willing to bet his shirt on his favorite; cock-fighting and quail-fighting are likewise popular, and many a charming story tells us of the destiny of a famous breeder. Since space does not permit further details, we only mention pitch-pot (throwing arrows from a distance into a narrow-necked jar), dog-racing and the well-known boatracing, especially on the fifth day of the fifth moon when the yearly homage is paid to the memory of the poet Kiu Yuan. The boats are 50-100 feet in length, the crew often consists of 50-100 men, the distance is up to five km. Kite-flying has reached a high level of skill. Young and old let fly their kites and watch them fluttering high in the blue of the sky; four to five tuned metal strings are sometimes constructed within, which under the breeze resound like an Aeolian harp, or some little "messengers" run up the string, carrying fire-crackers which explode at a great height. Skating, at last, is known in the north.

V.—Athletic Examinations

From A. D. 692 on, official sport examinations took place in archery (distance 105 steps, bow elasticity 60.5 kgr.), in fencing and in lance drill of the rider (lance 18 ft. long and 4.8 kgr. in weight) as well as in weight-lifting (e.g. carrying of a weight of 30 kgr. in one hand overhead for 20 steps or lifting of beams headed with heavy stones or dumb bells, four feet long and weighing 20 kgr.) and in other sport competitions.



A JAPANESE SUBMARINE SALLIES FORTH

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

ALLIED PHILOSOPHY ATTACKED AS UNFIT

Reactionary Thoughts of Enemy Not in Harmony With Japan's Traditions

Individualism, utilitarianism and liberalism should be completely wiped out from the minds of the people, not because these concepts are the products of our enemy countries but because they are fundamentally against the traditional outlook upon the world of the Japanese people, asserts the Koron, a vernacular monthly, in its leader in the August number.

The comment, which closely studies the origin and development of these concepts in comparison with Japan's traditional view-points, follows:

The reason why Japan must fight America and Britain lies in the fact that we are incompatible with our enemies primarily in the point of view of the world as well as in the economical and political interests.

Close Connections Seen

To speak of the Anglo-American thoughts, everyone raises individualism, utilitarianism, rationalism, etc. It goes without saying that these concepts are not separate but have close connections among them.

Some people say that individualism and liberalism should not be merely denounced, because individualism is different from egoism and because liberalism does not mean anarchy. They assert that egoism or egotism had existed in Japan before the concept of individualism was introduced to this country and had constituted the characteristic defect of the Japanese, while in America and Britain, the development of individualism demanded mutual concessions of individuals, thus promoting the social morality. They further insist that individualism aims at the promotion of character and is equivalent to idealism or spiritualism, which is opposed to materialism.

Granting that the foregoing assertion be admitted as valid, individualism has in its foundation a character which must never be recognized in our country.

Is Natural Inclination

Egoism is a natural inclination which humanity has in common and, without it, mankind could not maintain his individual life. The Japanese race is not free from this human nature and it cannot be asserted that the Japanese were free from this inclination before the introduction of individualism to our country. We frankly admit it.

However, individualism is to blame inasmuch as it recognizes this animal instinct characteristic of humanity by giving it a philosophical ground. Being a philosophical concept, individualism, of course, does not recognize egoism in its original form but adorns it with delicate logics. After all, however, individualism aims at the satisfaction of the wants of individuals as living beings.

Our traditional point of view of the world is quite contrary to this conception. Our ancestors did not deny instinct or human desire, they know too well the irresistible force of "nature" and accordingly strived to check human instincts.

Some say that the Japanese race was originally realistic toward this life and that the stoicism of Bushido has been cultivated by the pessimistic concept of Buddhism and the asceticism of Confucianism. It is true that the view point of the Japanese has been realistic, positive and creative, but our ancestors' point of view of life was, not an individualistic one, but of a totalitarian character. This totalitarian point of view of life assimilated the conceptions of Buddhism and Confucianism and finally produced the moral idea known by the name of Bushido.

Instinct, in biological sense, cannot be denied, but it is not a thing to be wholesalely admitted as a point of view of the world by adorning it with brilliant logics. Because, if individualism is recognized, it would naturally mean to aim at the "greatest possible happiness to as many possible persons," which purpose evidently brings self-destruction to the primary principle of individualism.

Danger of Individualism

Utilitarianism and liberalism are brothers of individualism and, therefore, what has been said about individualism can duly be applied to these two concepts. In short, these conceptions may be able to exist as "thoughts" but, if applied to a country or to human community, they cause death and destruction to the country or to the society. That some countries can exist with individualism as their national principle is because the same principle is practised in a compromised way, not in its original, strict sense.

Individualism is enabled to exist only by the support of the abstract rationalism which was prevalent in the 19th and 20th centuries. It is to be noted that the sociologists of America shrewdly pointed out the defectiveness of this concept by saying that it is a "lame" philosophical thought.

The current war has clearly shown that nationalism is incompatible with individualism, liberalism and utilitarianism revealed that democracy is not practical. Now that America and Britain are at war with the Axis countries, whose principle is totalitarianism, they have realized the necessity of reorganizing themselves into totalitarian states and are really carrying out the reformation. On the other hand, however, those countries are continuing to declare that they fight for democracy and liberalism. In this absurdity lie the hypocrisy and abstract rationalism of the Anglo-Saxons.

They might assert that they adopt totalitarianism because it is convenient in wartime, but once the war is over democracy will once again flourish. Why, then, is a national system which is efficient in wartime unfitted for the time of peace? And why is a system which they say is efficient in time of peace defective in time of war? The Anglo-Saxons overlook this serious problem.

Japanese Philosophy

The Japanese philosophy has made it its characteristic to aim at the unity of theory and practice. In our country, theory and idea have always been controlled by practice and plain reality. Accordingly, the Japanese have failed to establish a grand, dazzling edifice of thought or philosophy. On the other hand, however, by merit of this practical nature, Japan has been free from the danger of falling into the depth of abstract rationalism.

Since rationalism was introduced to this country in the Meiji period, many of Japan's intellectuals have been imbued with this concept and its sister thoughts, individualism and utilitarianism. Those so-called intellectuals, unaware of the fact that theirs is indeed the reactionary thought, denounce totalitarianism as an old-fashioned reactionary philosophy. It is of dire necessity for Japan at present to emancipate those intellectuals from the yoke of 19th century reactionary thoughts, with which they voluntarily bind themselves.

The writer, however, does not intend to support the reactionary thoughts in the true sense of the word, which are prevalent of late. He does not back some extreme rightists, who are opposed to the moves of limiting the use of the Chinese characters and of the reform of the Japanese syllabaries. The liberalists will find attractive games in such extreme and absurd ideas and will denounce even the right and legitimate possessors of the traditional Japanese thoughts.

In short, we must ostracize those Anglo-American conceptions like liberalism, individualism and utilitarianism, not because they are the thoughts produced by our enemies, but because they are nothing but old-fashioned reactionary philosophies which are more injurious than beneficial.

NORTH CHINA PREDICTS MORE CROPS THIS YEAR

Attributed to Reclamation of Rice Plantations Endorsed By Reconstruction Board

PEKING—According to a report submitted to the Reconstruction Board of the North China Political Affairs Commission by a party of special inspectors who have recently returned from a general survey on the forthcoming crops in various parts of North China, more abundant crops of various cereals will be harvested in this autumn than last autumn in spite of the recent heavy rainfalls.

Thanks to the efforts made by the Reconstruction Board in close cooperation with the various local Government authorities, the program for increasing agricultural products in North China, including the reclamation of uncultivated low lands for rice plantation, has yielded much better results than first anticipated.

It is pointed out that if the work for the construction of the projected Shihmen-Tientsin waterway and the improvement of the Luan River as provided in the next year's program are carried out with success, better irrigation facilities will be provided to increase agricultural production and no more anxiety felt for any shortage of foodstuff next year.

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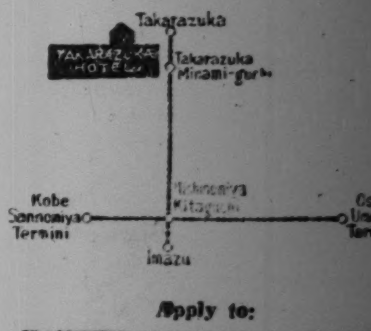

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BRITISH-U.S. UNITY IS SEEN IMPOSSIBLE

Existence of Dissension Between Allies Revealed by Sadao Iguchi

Domei

SHONAN CITY, August 14.—The realization of full Anglo-American collaboration in the present war is entirely impossible, declared Sadao Iguchi Counsellor of the Japanese Embassy in Washington, in an exclusive interview with Domei. Mr. Iguchi is now homeward bound on the Asama Maru.

Commenting on the Anglo-American situation, he said that at the time of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia British and United States leaders were in constant contact. "However, the Americans were rather indifferent in contrast with British enthusiasm," he recalled. "After the return of the British mission from the United States, the Washington Government adopted its own independent policy toward the war, I understood.

"The United States Government has never made public British war communiques as they were, and I doubt whether the American people are heartily friendly toward Britain. In view of these facts, I have become increasingly convinced that the realization of full Anglo-American collaboration is impossible. This conviction, perhaps, is the one and only 'gift' I am taking home to our fighting services, as well as to the Japanese behind the guns.

"We certainly have had a calm and pleasant voyage on the Gripsholm as well as the Asama Maru. So far, we have had no stormy weather.

"I devoured all Japanese publications in Shonan City as well as on board the Asama Maru, and was surprised at the great difference between the great war victories achieved by the Japanese Forces since the outbreak of the present war and the news we and the American public were allowed to hear in the United States.

"It greatly impressed me to find Shonan City emerging from an Anglo-Saxon colony into a typical Japanese city within such a short period of time. I have never felt so pleased in my life as when I found true marks of the traditional Japanese spirit everywhere I visited in Shonan City during my brief stay there."

Conditions in S. America Told

Domei

SHONAN CITY, August 10.—Japanese residents from Central and South America totaling 694 are returning to their homeland on board the first exchange ship, Conte Verde.

In Brazil, the number of Japanese residents reaches approximately 230,000. Up to the time of the withdrawal of the Japanese Embassy, Japanese numbering nearly 3,000 were arrested, and the number still confined appears to be around the neighborhood of 100. Japanese residents in Rio de Janeiro are treated leniently, but heavy pressure is brought to bear upon Japanese residing in San Paulo and in the interior, it appears.

In Mexico, where Japanese residents number nearly 4,000, the authorities ordered about 1,300 Japanese to move to Mexico City and Guadalajara immediately after the outbreak of the war between Japan and the United States. Several Japanese who were arrested after the outbreak of the war have been released.

Out of approximately 23,000 Japanese in Peru, 23, consisting of six families, were deported in April this year. These Japanese and those desiring to return to Japan totaling 230 were sent to the United States.

All Japanese in Panama and Costa Rica were arrested immediately after the outbreak of the current war and later sent to the United States. There are still 190 Japanese in concentration camps in the United States.

More than 100 Japanese in Colombia are at liberty, while 22 in Venezuela are also safe. There is only one Japanese in Ecuador. Nearly 600 Japanese in Bolivia and approximately 800 in Cuba are also safe and well.

Out of more than 30 Japanese in Uruguay, some took shelter in Argentina, and approximately 500 are still remaining in Paraguay where no trouble has occurred.

Raid Shocked Hawaii

Domei

SHONAN CITY, August 10.—"When we heard the first explosion on that memorable day, we thought at first that it heralded just another one of the war maneuvers of the United States forces stationed in Hawaii," explained Nagao Kita, former Consul-General of Hawaii, on his arrival here.

Rising smoke was thought to be a practice smoke screen and was not imagined to be the result of bombing-attacks by Japanese planes, Mr. Kita said.

Reflecting how unexpected the attack was, Mr. Kita declared that even the American people thought it was merely a large-scale maneuver.

"With the appearance at the consulate of about 10 armed soldiers on that morning, we understood for the first time that the explosions and smoke were not a part of a war maneuver but an attack by Japanese planes," he said.

He added, "We do not know to what exact extent Pearl Harbor was damaged, for from that day we were quickly interned by the United States authorities in Hawaii."

He explained, however, that continuous explosions were heard in the direction of Pearl Harbor, "and in my opinion, this was the sound of the destruction of military facilities in Pearl Harbor by the Japanese planes."

Describing the confusion of the American authorities, he said that on the first and second bombing attacks of the Japanese planes, he did not even hear the sirens shrieking to inform the people of an air-raid.

Mr. Kita said that with the attack of the Japanese planes, traffic in Honolulu was thrown into confusion and numerous accidents occurred.

Schools in Hawaii were closed because of the raids, Mr. Kita revealed.

"Up to the beginning of February, we were interned at the Honolulu Consulate and after that we were sent to Arizona," he said.

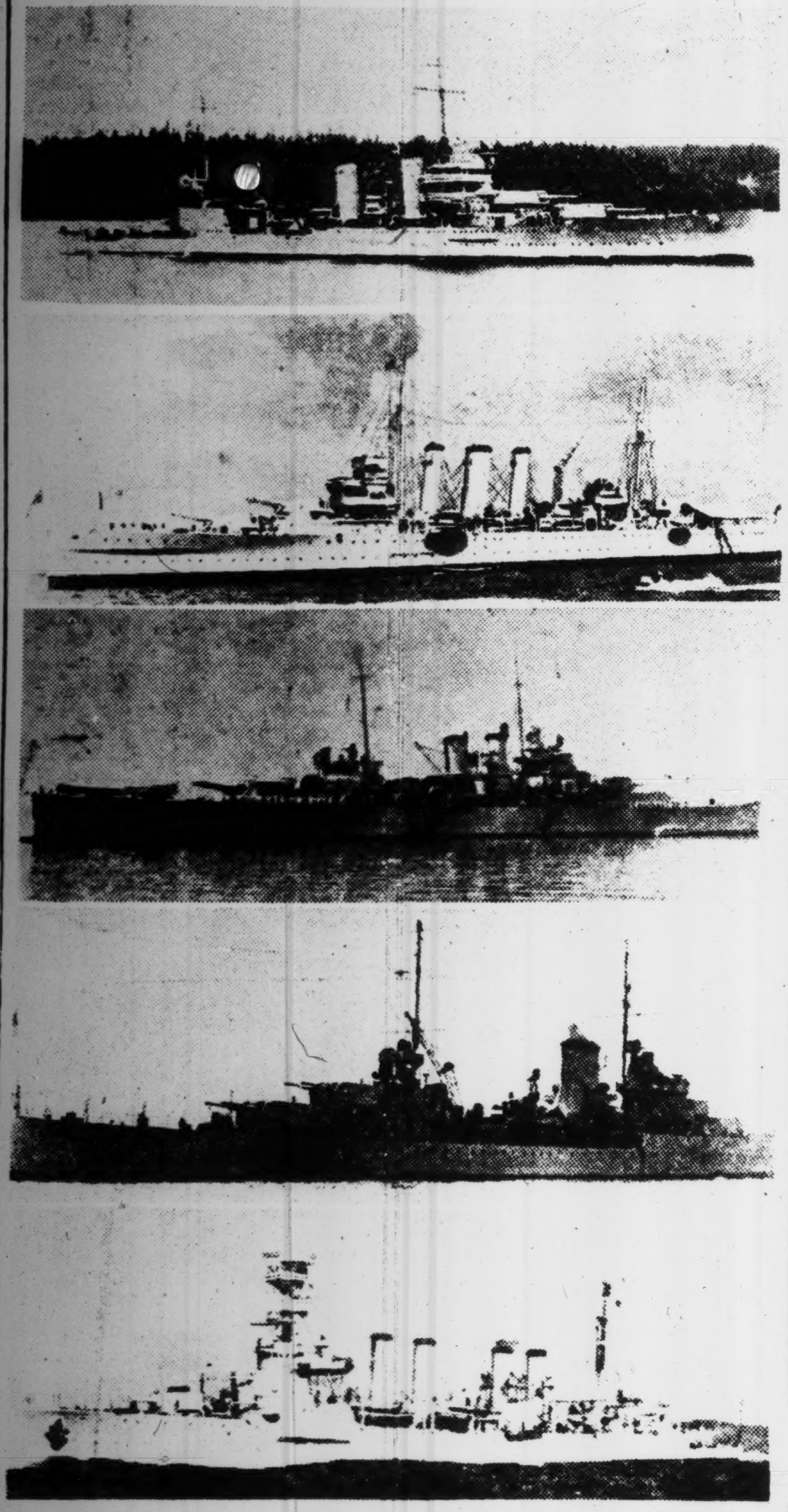
"Despite the fact that we were diplomats, we were not allowed to read newspapers, and we were not even permitted to have pencils and paper," he disclosed.

Mr. Kita voiced regrets that he could not obtain any information regarding the sort of treatment the Japanese residents of Hawaii were receiving.

He revealed that prior to the outbreak of the war, first and second generation Japanese in Hawaii totaled 160,000 of whom 400 men were sent to the United States mainland.

He disclosed, however, that only nine people from Hawaii are returning to Japan on the same diplomatic exchange ship that is carrying him back to Japan.

Enemy Ships Sunk in Solomons Battle



Shown above are some of the Anglo-American warships sent to the bottom by the bombs and gunfire of the invincible Imperial Japanese Navy. 1) American heavy cruiser of the Astoria type. 2) British heavy cruiser of the Australia type. 3) American heavy cruiser of the Wichita type. 4) British light cruiser of the Achilles type. 5) American light cruiser of the Omaha type.

Descriptions Given of Cruisers Sunk by Navy in Solomons Battle

Crafts of Wichita and Astoria Class Were American Vessels Displacing 10,000 and 9,950 Tons; B-Class British Cruisers Sunk

Descriptions of five enemy cruisers sunk by Japanese Navy Forces in the Battle off the Solomons follows:

Wichita class (American A-class cruiser)

Launched: February, 1939

Displacement tonnage: 10,000 tons

Speed: 33 knots

Main Armament: 9 20-centimeter guns, 8 12.7-centimeter anti-aircraft guns, 12 torpedo tubes.

The Wichita was the newest of the American A-class cruisers and was the flagship of the Anglo-American fleet defeated in the Battle off the Solomons.

Astoria class (American A-class cruiser)

Launched: June, 1934

Displacement tonnage: 9,950 tons

Speed: 33 knots

Main armament: 9 20-centimeter guns, 8 12.7-centimeter anti-aircraft guns.

The Astoria was the ship which brought the ashes of the late Ambassador Hiroshi Saito, who passed away in Washington, to Japan in April, 1935.

Australia class (British B-class cruiser)

Launched: April, 1928

Displacement tonnage: 9,870 tons

Speed: 31.5 knots

Armament: 8 20-centimeter guns, 4 10-centimeter anti-aircraft guns, 26 smaller guns.

Achilles class (British B-class cruiser)

Launched: October, 1933

Displacement tonnage: 7,030 tons

Speed: 32.5 knots

Armament: 8 15-centimeter guns, 8 10-centimeter anti-aircraft guns, 8 53-centimeter torpedo tubes, 21 smaller guns.

The Achilles was one of the ships which caused the German pocket battleship, Graf Spee, to scuttle itself off Montevideo on December 13, 1939. The British A-class cruiser Exeter, one of the other ships taking part in the attack on the Graf Spee, was sunk by the Japanese Navy in the Battle off Surabaya on February 27.

Omaha class (American B-class cruiser)

Launched: February, 1923

Displacement tonnage: 7,050 tons

Speed: 35 knots

Main armament: 12 15.2-centimeter guns, 4 7.6-centimeter anti-aircraft guns, 6 53-centimeter torpedo tubes.

There are listed ten vessels of this class, including the Marblehead, which was sunk by the Japanese Navy in the Indian Ocean west of Australia on March 2.

Tell Conditions in Latin America

Domei

SHONAN CITY, August 9.—Statements made by Tatsuoki Sakamoto, Japanese Minister to Peru, Masatoshi Akiyama, Japanese Minister to Panama, and Tsuneo Yanai, Japanese Minister to Colombia, who arrived here on board the exchange ship Conte Verde, disclosed conditions in Central and South America today.

"Whether they like it or not, South American countries are compelled to follow in the wake of the United States," Mr. Sakamoto said, "and they are in an unenviable condition. However, the general feeling toward Japan is not at all bad."

Some of the men and all the women residents in Panama are returning, Mr. Akiyama disclosed, adding that the major part of the male residents are waiting for the second exchange ship.

In Colombia, according to Mr Yanai, anti-Japanese activities were slight and owing to the small number of Japanese residents, no particular trouble occurred.

MIGHT OF THE NAVY PROVED IN BATTLE

(Continued from Page 1)

3,000 nautical miles distant from their homeland.

Convoy Is Attacked

On this same day another unit of our torpedo planes corps directed its attack against the enemy's convoy of transports which were found anchoring and 10 of them, together with their crews and marines which they were carrying, were sent to the watery grave. While another of the enemy's transports is also accounted for as having suffered a heavy damage. Thus the severe sortie directed by the Imperial Air Forces against the enemy fleet during this broad daylight was brought to a successful conclusion, and the day gradually began subsiding with the darkness in no time mantling the entire sea areas of the South Seas, leaving no vestige whatever of the bitter sea battle which took place there.

The enemy fleet misjudged that the Japanese fleet had not yet arrived on the spot and was absorbed in readjusting the situation, in which it had been miserably defeated during the daytime. To the surprise of the enemy, however, the Japanese Naval Forces were steadily narrowing the pincer movement on the enemy fleet under cover of the night. A warship manned by a commander in the van penetrated into the battle arena and advanced very close to the enemy warships. Intensive gunfires were then opened. Torpedoes with white lines in their trails struck their objectives.

Before this battle began, all commanders and sailors wore their regular uniforms over their fighting uniforms to offer their lives to the August Sovereign. When a huge column of water following explosion of torpedo rose over the side of an enemy warship, a bugle ordering the opening of gunfires sounded. All guns belched smoke in action and small craft sallied out bravely to enemy warships discharging torpedoes. In the meantime, Japanese submarines arrived at the scene.

The enemy flagship Astoria and seven A-class cruisers were sunk, some instantly. They were followed by a B-class cruiser of the Omaha class and six enemy torpedo-destroyers. On the following day the Japanese Forces discovered a cruiser of the Achilles class fleeing singly toward the direction of Sydney and after furious bombing sent it to the bottom. The great Battle off the Solomons thus came to an end with the overwhelming victory of Japan. However, a severe battle is still going on between Japanese Forces and American marines who were marooned on an island of the Solomons Group.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

spiring them in their struggle for the liberation of their mother country.

Split Among the Allies

KOKUMIN—The Axis Powers are driving everything before them. They have scored one after another victories which are as brilliant as could reasonably be hoped. By the speed with which they are advancing, it will not be long before the entire eastern hemisphere will be brought under their control.

It is not to be wondered at that there should be among the Allied nations an air of being a house divided against itself. We are not so simple as to think that the split among the Allies will undo them. It is by armed force that the Axis Powers can hope to beat and defeat the Allies.

But it is heartening to learn that the Allies are divided on their common questions. American and British aid to the Soviet Union is not coming in the manner in which that country means to have it.

In the Caucasus the Russian forces are at a disadvantage, and an idea of the seriousness of the situation by which the Soviet Union finds itself faced in this important section will be gained from the fact that Josef Stalin is ordering the Russians in this area to fight to the last man.

As for the project for a second front in Europe, it has little chance of materialization. How can America and Britain which are experiencing serious shortages of materials needed for their own war effort hope to aid the Soviet Union in any effective manner by opening up a second front in Europe? Reports tell of how the mass of Russian people is ceasing to have faith in America and Britain. There is every indication that before long the Russians will release their sense of opposition to America and Britain to expression.

There are many things to show that the Allies are not holding together. One of them is the fact that nothing has been published on the Allied conference which was held at Moscow late last month. At this gathering Prime Minister Churchill was present in person. There is every reason to suppose that even the presence of the head of the British Government could not save the meeting from which so much had been expected in the Allied countries.

The questions of Australia, Chungking, and India are among other difficulties the Allies have to solve. Australia is drifting away steadily from America and Britain. Chungking is getting louder and louder in its complaints about the manner in which it is aided by America and Britain. As for India, the question is becoming another thorn in the side of the Allies.

Great Solomon Victory

MIYAKO—A part of the results of the Battle off the Solomons had been already announced and the people had been struck by the magnitude of the results when on the 11th a detailed account of the battle was made public. According to this the number of enemy warships and transports which were sunk and damaged reach a tremendous number and we are more than ever astounded by the unfathomable strength of the Imperial Japanese Navy.

The enemy ships sent to the bottom are: 3 British A-class cruisers, 6 American A-class cruisers, 1 British B-class cruiser, 3 American B-class cruisers, 9 destroyers, 3 submarines, and 10 transports; a total of 35 vessels. The enemy ships severely damaged are: 1 A-class cruiser, 3 destroyers, and 1 transport, and 58 planes were shot down.

There are no words which can express our sorrow for our 21 planes which battered themselves against the enemy. But the fact that the only other damage suffered by our forces was 2 slightly damaged cruisers indicates the great difference in strength between our navy and that of the enemy. The Battle off the Solomons should be recorded as the greatest one-sided battle in history.

In the war in Europe, the navies of our allies, Italy and Germany, and their air forces have discovered a huge Allied convoy in the Mediterranean, taking supplies and reinforcements to the British army in Egypt, and since the 11th have been carrying out a furious attack upon the convoy. According to reports from Berlin and Rome, the British aircraft carrier Eagle has been sunk, the American aircraft carrier Wasp and the British carrier Furious have been greatly damaged, a battleship of an unknown class has been almost-fatally hit, and several cruisers and destroyers, and more than 10 transports have been sunk. The Allied convoy has been broken up and the remaining ships are in desperate flight from the pursuing axis forces.

These great Axis victories both in the east and in the west are a matter of great rejoicing.

Lieutenant-General Homma Returns

Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, former Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army in the Philippines, returned in triumph yesterday to Tokyo. He arrived at Tokyo Station at 1:42 p.m. Lieutenant-General Homma (Left) is shown above on his way to report to the Imperial Palace.

Germans Press Reds Furiously On Wide Front

(Continued From Page 1)

the middle of the Rostov-Baku Railway line and 250 kilometers from the Grozni oilfields. The entry of the German forces into that sector means that they will occupy the railway facilities and will advance to Grozni, it is understood.

Enemy Convoy Attacked

Domei

ROME, August 13.—Attacking a great enemy convoy in the western Mediterranean, the Italian air force has sunk one cruiser, one destroyer and three steamers and the Italian navy forces have sunk one cruiser and three merchant vessels, the High Command disclosed today.

German Advance Reported

Domei

LISBON, August 13.—Despite fierce resistance by the Soviet army, the mighty German forces are steadily advancing toward the Novorossisk Naval Base and the Grozni oilfields in the Caucasian sector, according to dispatches received here today.

In the Krasnodar areas, ceaseless fighting has been reported between the overwhelming German forces which have crossed the Kuban River and the Soviet troops which are heavily entrenched along the southern bank of the Kuban. Meanwhile, the British Broadcasting Company today predicted the imminent fall of Novorossisk.

Simultaneously, it has been admitted by the Information Bureau of the Soviet Government last night that the German forces, after defeating the enemy at Tcherkesk and Pyatigorsk, started their advance southeastward along the northern skirts of the Caucasian mountains toward the rich oilfields of Grozni.

Vast stretches of wild prairies and unbroken straight highways are enabling the rapid advance of the German mechanized units toward Grozni, while grave concern is being felt whether the Germans could advance fast enough to reach the oilfields.

Reiseerinnerungen an Tokyo
und andere Erzeugnisse
erhaeltlich im Tokyoer
Handels-Museum
東京商品館
東京驛前
丸ビル（二階）
TOKYO SHOHIN KWAN
im Nikai des Marunouchi Building
gegenueber dem Hauptbahnhof Tokyo

De Luxe
POMGEE
Toilet Articles
FACE POWDER
same high quality
as
COTY
SISTER LINES
N. OKAMOTO
SHOTEN, LTD.
Kyobashi, Tokyo

Solomons Losses Terrify Enemies

(Continued From Page 1)

Mediterranean.

Every Japanese resident here was showered with congratulatory greetings by the Italian people in the streets and at his residence.

The general public in Rome had been anxiously awaiting a detailed report of the war results of the battle off the Solomon Islands since the first announcement of the battle was released by the Imperial Headquarters on August 9, and the Italian people simply went mad with joy upon learning that Japanese sank a total of 35 enemy warships and transports and heavily damaged five others.

FIRST AIR-RAID ALARM SOUNDED IN MELBOURNE

Warning Siren Goes Off on Night of August 12—No Details Reported

Domei

LISBON, August 13.—The first air-raid alarm since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was sounded in Melbourne on the night of August 12, according to an Australian broadcast intercepted here.

Details of the circumstances leading to the sounding of the alert were not given.

NOTICE

1. **Name of Vessel**	Acheron, lighter
Nationality of Vessel	British
Owners of Vessel	Ocean Steam Ship Co. (British) Liverpool
Captain of Vessel	(Chinese, name unknown)
2. **Cargo on Vessel**	2,122 bags of Flour
Owners	Unknown

It is hereby notified that the foregoing vessel and cargo thereon were captured by the Imperial Navy on December 8, 1941, in the port of Shanghai, and are to be examined at this Court. A party interested may present a petition in writing to this Court within thirty days from the day following this notification.

August 15, 1942
SASEHO PRIZE COURT

NOTICE

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned vessels were captured by the Imperial Navy on December 8, 1941, in the port of Shanghai, and are to be examined at this court. A party interested may present a petition in writing to this Court within thirty days from the day following this notification.

August 15, 1942
SASEHO PRIZE COURT

Type of Vessel	Name of Vessel	Nationality	Owners	Captain
Houseboat	Idler	American	Shanghai (Russian) Morris I. Soulevich	None
Launch	(Unknown)	British	Shanghai (British) Shanghai Yacht Club	″
Lighter	O.B.B. 12	″	Hongkong (British) Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.	″
Welder	Anne Moller	″	Shanghai (British) Mollers Co., Ltd.	″
″	(Unknown)	″	Shanghai (British) Harvey's Ship Building Works	″
Oil Barge	N. L. 30	″	Shanghai (British) Asiatic Petroleum Co.	″
Launch	Buzzaway	″	Shanghai (British) G. D. Grant	″
Yacht	Lita	Unknown	Unknown	″
Houseboat	Carruthers	″	″	″
″	Sandlen	″	″	″
″	Et Pourquoi Pas	″	″	″
Launch	Willy	″	″	″
″	Jean	″	″	″
Tugboat	Lan Ping	British	Tientsin (British) Kailan Mining Administration	(Chinese, name unknown)
Mud Hopper	Mud Hopper 2	″	Shanghai (British) Shanghai Dockyards Co.	None

NOTICE

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned vessel and cargo thereon were captured by the Imperial Navy on December 8, 1941, near Nampang Island, South China, and are to be examined at this Court. A party interested may present a petition in writing to this Court within thirty days from the day following this notification.

August 15, 1942
SASEHO PRIZE COURT

Type of Vessel	Name of Vessel	Nationality	Owners of Vessel	Captain	Cargo	Number	Owners of Cargo
Steamship	Islas Visayas	Panamanian	Bergen (Norwegian) (Branch in H'kong) Wallem & Co.	Antonio Pinto Marques	Hogs	271 heads	Unknown
					Geese	100	″
					Paper	31 b'dles	″
					Hemp	3 ″	″
					Linen cords	3 ″	″
					Incense powder	13 cases	″
					Gallnuts	19 ″	″
					Cinnamon	31 ″	″
					Hemp	32 b'dles	″
					Medicine	5 cases	″
					Old movie film	2 pkgs	″
					Cowhide	4 b'dles	″
					Old boards	52 ″	″
					Medicine	11 cases	″
					Gallnuts	2 ″	″
					Hemp	9 b'dles	″
					Duck feathers	1 case	″
					Cinnamon waste	1 ″	″
					Bamboo splints	27 b'dles	″
					Charcoal	38 cases	″
					Gallnuts	36 ″	″
					Medicine	2 ″	″
					Cinnamon waste	2 ″	″
					Joss-stick fuses	8 b'dles	″
					Joss-stick fuses (long)	2 b'dles	″
					Candle fuses	5 ″	″
					Bristles	2 cases	″
					Hemp (white)	1 b'dle	″
					Hemp (yellow)	23 ″	″
					Joss-stick fuses	16 ″	″
					Refuse tea	44 cases	″
					Hemp	3 b'dles	″
					Incense powder	61 cases	″
					Refuse tea	31 ″	″
					Bamboo splints	50 b'dles	″
					Paper	66 cases	″

NOTICE

1. **Name of Vessel**	Lighter No. 29
Nationality of Vessel	American
Owners of Vessel	Shanghai Wharf and Warehouse Co. (American) San Francisco
Captain of Vessel	Unknown
2. Cargo on Vessel (a)	120 cases of Tobacco (Chesterfield)
Owners	Yee Tsoong Tobacco Co.
(b)	38 cases of Tobacco (Viceroy)
Owners	Unknown
(c)	56 cases of Tobacco (Sir Walter Raleigh)
Owners	Unknown

It is hereby notified that the foregoing vessel and cargo thereon were captured by the Imperial Navy on December 8, 1941, in the port of Shanghai, and are to be examined at this Court. A party interested may present a petition in writing to this Court within thirty days from the day following this notification.

August 15, 1942
SASEHO PRIZE COURT

Japan's Artistic Bent Finds Encouragement in Natural Scenic Beauty

Every Japanese loves the soil and everything that grows. This love of nature has much to do with the artistic bent of the people. Their artistry is not the sort that manifests itself only in special places and on special occasions, but is ingrained in their daily living.

Japan is blessed with unusual scenic beauty; nowhere else is nature more picturesque. Even in the heart of Tokyo, second largest metropolis of the world, one suddenly comes upon public gardens that look like the forest primeval in their pristine freshness and natural beauty. For the Japanese always in dealing with nature keep man and his artifice in the background, restraining his touch and accentuating the natural beauty of the landscape.

Old trees are venerated, protected by law; often one will come upon a gnarled veteran supported by staves and reverently preserved. Giant cryptomerias and fragrant camphor trees grace serene temple grounds and guard their holy quietude. Old trees are a sign of long history and of peace.

"Yusan," the Japanese word meaning outdoor recreation, is written with characters originally meaning "to go to the mountains for enjoyment." "Setsu-getsu-ka" (snow, moon, flowers) are the aesthetic trinity of enjoyment.

The festival of moon-viewing, a definite art, is in September, the time of clear skies and an exceptionally beautiful full moon. Fresh harvestings from field and mountain are offered to "Mangetsu," the full moon, and the people gather to watch for its rising. The loveliness of this full moon at harvest-time is the inspiration of innumerable "haiku" (poems of seventeen syllables).

On a winter morning there is snow-viewing. Walking on the virgin snow to some neighboring field or hill, one may in deep peace contemplate the silvery landscape.

Of flower-viewing there are many occasions, but the most popular is that during cherry-blossoms time in early spring. Then are all the conveyances—trains and buses—filled to brimming with crowds of towns-folk bound for famous cherry-viewing places in the country and along the riverside.

Japan has a wealth of flora. The year round, different varieties keep the land a perpetually blossoming garden: in March, the camellia; in April, the cherry; in May, the azalea; in June, the iris. Autumn brings the chrysanthemum, queen of flowers, and the crest of the Imperial Household. Foliage of various plants and trees is enjoyed as much as the blossoms, and fall brings brilliant leaves. The maple in autumn has long been sung, and has given rise to the art of maple-viewing. Hillsides in October and November flame with maples afire in their fall foliage of scarlet. (M. Oshima, "Japan From Within.")

Chinese Poem

Yakamochi

(April 8th, 748 A.D.)

Fair is the land in waning Spring,
The light wind passes like a sigh,
Swift through the blue on sweeping wing
The swallow, clay in beak, goes by.
Gladly he darts through shadowing leaves
To his house-building 'neath the eaves.
To the wide ocean far away
The wild geese, reeds in bill, take flight,
Streaming across the moonlit bay
Through the vast silence of the night.
You write, "I sing, where old friends throng,
New songs, and duly purified,
I drink and pass the cup along,
Adrift upon the crystal tide."
Glad would I join your feast. Alas!
Weak from disease I may not pass
To revel by your side!

The Cuckoo and Wistaria

Yakamochi

(May 19th, 750 A.D.)

See the fair maid expectant stand,
All in the golden morning light,
Mirror-case held in tiny hand,
Whose lids have veiled its surface bright.
Peach-tinted cheeks and smile-curved brows,
Graceful as arching willow boughs.

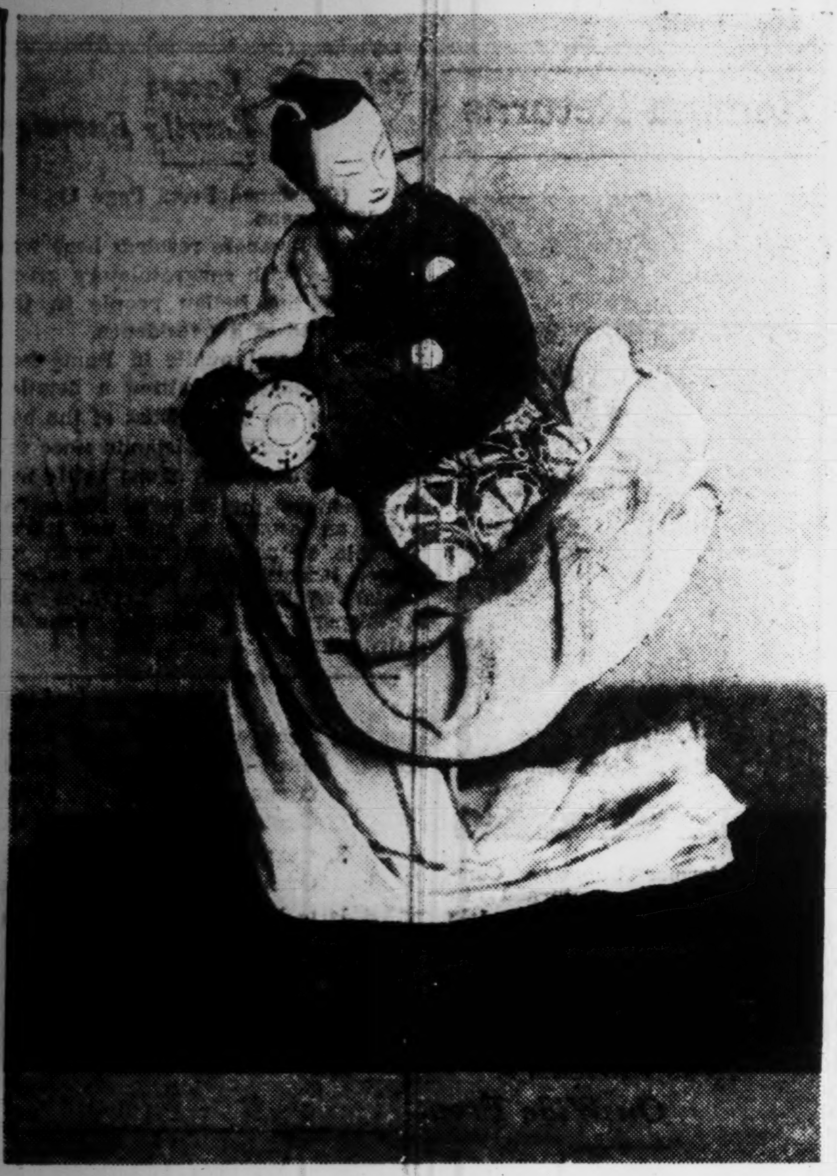
On the high twin peaks of the hill,
Through the mist-scattered deep green vales,
Loud rings the cuckoo's note and clear,
Or near the moonlit moorland wails.
Darts he through rippling fuji-blooms,
Through the wing-shaken perfumed showers
Of scattered petals. Thence I cull
A fragrant spray of well-loved flowers.

The purple wavelets in my sleeve
I place—and if, all fair to see
Yet they should stain its surface bright,
What care I? Purple let it be!

A Hero

Yakamochi

A hero's fame should so established stand,
That through the endless ages yet to be
His name should thrill, inspiriting and grand,
Upon the lips of far posterity!



Shibo

A painting by Kiyoko Ko. First Exhibition of the Japan Dramatic Institute

Kuraku Matsuemon

Pioneer Shipbuilder and Harbor Engineer

Takasago-no-Ura, noted for its scenic beauty and its commercial importance as one of the chief ports along the Setonaikai, has given to our nation, among its other historical contributions, a great character and pioneer of the sea in the person of Kuraku Matsuemon.

It is most appropriate at this time when our nation is making remarkable developments in the South that the works and personality of this great pioneer who brought a great reform in shipbuilding, sea transportation, and harbor construction, and who was granted the junior grade of the fifth court rank, be made known to the public.

The House of Kuraku was revived by Matsuemon the First some two hundred years ago, from which time it has continued to the present, and is now under Chozaburo Kuraku, the Sixth.

Matsuemon the First

Matsuemon the First was born 198 years ago in Higashimiya-machi in Takasago. When only twelve years of age he already showed signs of extraordinary intelligence and great creative power.

In the spring of his 15th year he left home without the knowledge of his parents, and no word was received from him for years. In the meantime, he had gone to Hyogo and was working as a boatman for a ship dealer.

The intelligent youth was greatly loved by his master. When he was 17 years of age, he made a request to his master for a ship. Knowing the youth to be of great promise, the master immediately granted the request. Matsuemon boarded the ship, went back to Takasago, and surprised the people of his hometown.

Matsuemon Sail

The boats of that time had only developed from row boats to sailing boats. The sails, moreover, were of straw, extremely weak and impractical.

Matsuemon saw that the sails had to be reformed. After a great deal of painful hard work, he finally succeeded in inventing the so-called "Matsuemon sail." The new type of sail, which consisted of many layers of wide cotton material, was extremely durable and easy to handle.

Matsuemon then built a textile factory in Nimimura, Kagogun, and took to manufacturing sails on a large scale. His sails immediately became known in every port and harbor and came to be used extensively.

Superstition

There was a superstition among the seamen of that time that anyone navigating on New Year's Eve would meet with a great disaster. To break this superstition, Matsuemon purposely chose New Year's Eve for his journey, and accompanied by three seamen and a guide, set sail for Sanuki in Shikoku.

True to the superstition, at midnight, about 20 mysterious ships appeared before his boat and obstructed his way. Trembling with fear, the pilot warned Matsuemon of the danger of continuing the voyage. Matsuemon, however, merely laughed uproariously and refused to have his boat stopped.

After a while the mysterious ships disappeared into the mist. Although the mystery of the ships has not been solved in any of the records, they may have been a group of sea-monsters.

Port at Ezo

In February of the 2nd year of Kansei (1790), the magistrate of Osaka heard of him and ordered him to go to Yedo. There he was commissioned by the Tokugawa Shogunate to construct a port in the region of Ezo in northern Japan.

Thereupon, he set sail for that land on his ship, the Yahata Maru, with 20 men. Upon reaching Etorofu Island, he immediately commenced his project, working continuously for days and nights. However, the inconvenience and the severe cold of the uncultivated land obstructed his work. His men fell from illness one after another, and he was finally forced to give up his work and return home.

However, the resolute Matsuemon was not to be kept from completing his task. The following year he again went to the northern land, and after enduring many hardships, finally succeeded in constructing the port. He then returned home in October of that same year.

Three New Harbors

In 1801 he loaded his ship with the stones from Denzan of Banshu and set sail again, this time for Hakodate, where he immediately took to constructing a harbor.

Seven years later, he set about improving the shallow port of his hometown, Takasago, and completed it in the following year, receiving five men and a sum of money from Lord Sakai for his remarkable work.

In 1812, he was called by Lord Abe of Fukuyama to construct a port at Tomotsu. He worked arduously on it in spite of his illness and completed it, but the overstrain finally took his life in August of the same year. He was then 70 years of age.

Reward

For the meritorious services he had rendered in constructing the ports of Takasago, Tadotsu, Tomotsu and Hakodate, he was granted 3000 koku and two men by the Shogunate. Moreover, he was granted the name of Kuraku in place of his former Miyamoto, and was also given permission to carry swords. These were very high honors at that time.

Later, at the great occasion of the enthronement ceremony of the Emperor Taisho, he was honored with the junior grade of the fifth court rank.

The statue of Matsuemon Kuraku the First now stands in the compound of the Takasago Shrine together with the famous "Takasago Pines," and his great work is still sung today after two hundred years. (From the Shukan Asahi)

A Loyal Wish

Tanobe Sakimaro

(Manyoshu—A. D. 744)

Gentle the rise of wooded hills,
The rapid's murmur pleasant falls,
With rippled song and rushing trills
There by Futagi's Palace walls,
Where our great Prince and sacred Lord Rules as he wills.
Long as in Spring, when soft and clear,
The warblers' liquid love-song flows,
Upon the rocks resplendent flung,
The rich brocade of blossom glows,
Brightening the sombre mountain-foot
With gold and rose.
Long as in Autumn when afar
Unto his mate the proud stag calls,
From the brown boughs, a crimson star,
Trailing to earth, the red leaf falls,
Hurt by the rainy gusts that sweep
Through Heaven's blue halls.
So while a thousand years go by,
Still may His life endure, August,
While the great Palace shall defy
Ages where Empires turn to dust.
Still may the Gods preserve His sway Imperial, just!

切支丹宗門来朝實記

'The Real Record of the Arrival of Christianity in Japan'

A translation of an anonymous work written in the 5th year of Horeki (1755)

Part 6

Need for Suppression

A few days after this, Shuri, getting a short leave of absence from the Castle Yodo, returned to his mother's house. Every person he met told him about the late discussion between Baian and Hakuo. He thought it a strange affair, so after he returned to the castle, for the entertainment of Hideyoshi, he told it to him.

When Hideyoshi heard it he said: "That is right. I have all along known that that religion was bad; when that religion first came, in the time of Nobunaga, I was present at the meeting when the Padres requested permission to promulgate it, and heard the whole matter; and also afterwards, when he called a council of his ministers and learned men and they all advised that they should not be allowed to propagate it; but Nobunaga would not listen of them. At last he built the Namban monastery, and the sect spread more and more, until the nobles and the military class were all carried away with it.

"Nobunaga even regretted it afterwards and spoke privately of suppressing it, but having to take his army to put down the rebellion of Murashige he had to let the matter rest. Having been unmolested from that time until now, its followers have become still more numerous. But I am convinced it is a bad religion and that it should not be suffered to go on; Namban monastery must be destroyed, and the religion exterminated."

So said Hideyoshi, and all his ministers agreed with him, advising him to crucify the two Padres, the Brothers, and those living with them, and that all others should suffer decapitation. Hideyoshi replied that indeed what they advised was quite proper, but that it would be better to send the foreigners back to their country. The whole assembly of nobles with one voice said:

Mongolian Invasion

"In the reign of Go-uda, the 90th Emperor, the Mongols with an army of several myriads and 500 ships, landed on the coast of Kyushu and attacked that country. But the great nobles of the western provinces defeated them, and took their Commander-in-chief Ajiro a prisoner and sent him to Kamakura. The Emperor, Koreyasu Shogun, committed everything to Tokimune, and by Tokimune's advice Ajiro's head was cut off. This would be a good precedent for Your Excellency to follow in this case."

Hideyoshi replied: "True, but after that, the Mongols came again in the 4th year of Koan with an army of many myriads and four hundred ships and attacked Kyushu. The great nobles of the western provinces tried to drive them off but were unable, for these Mongols fought with desperation. Couriers were dispatched to Kyoto and Kamakura one after another, like one running his finger over the teeth of a comb.

"The Emperor was alarmed and sent a messenger to the temple of Ise to offer prayers to the God of the Wind, saying, 'The wares that come from foreign countries are the wares of wicked demons: blow them back, O God of Winds!' when most marvelously, from the altar of the God there arose a wind like a little smoke, which in the western provinces blew away large trees and huge stones, and raised such a storm in the ocean that the 400 ships of the Mongols were wrecked in every direction, and more than half of the army sank to the bottom of the sea; the rest fled back to their own country. Those were put into ships that were left and sent back home. This also may serve as a precedent; it will be much better to incline to mercy and pity and send the Padres back to their own country."

Commotion at Namban

Now, besides Mitsunari Ishida, Yukinaga Konishi and Takayama, amongst the officers of Hideyoshi, twenty-three had become followers of this sect. So they secretly sent word to Namban monastery. This caused the greatest commotion, turning everything upside down. The three men Baian, Cosmo and Shumon fled where they could. Mayeda and Nagatsuka, having received orders from Hideyoshi, went to the Namban monastery and arrested the four men Urugan, Furaten, Gerido and Yaisu, and having destroyed the monastery, returned.

These four Padres were afterwards put on board a Dutch ship and sent back to their own country. Their followers, after they were examined, were commanded to recant. All those who would not recant were executed, so that the Christian sect was completely destroyed.

Baian fled to Amakusa in the province of Hizen. Cosmo fled to the province of Yenshu. After four years had elapsed he changed his name to Shosuke and lived in the town of Nakahama in the province of Senshu where he practiced surgery. Shumon fled and concealed himself in the province of Echizen. He also, after the lapse of four years, changed his name to Shimada Seian and became a physician and lived in Nakahama.

Miracle Workers

Now, in the 16th year of Tensho and 9th month, the citizens of Senshu by the name of Tennojiya Shuchin and Aburaya Joyu came to the castle of Fushimi to pay their respects to Hideyoshi. These men were fashionable tea-makers and would usually tell to Hideyoshi the current gossip of the country. When Hideyoshi inquired of them what news there was, they replied that in Nakahama there were the men, one a surgeon called Shosuke, the other a physician called Seian, who besides treating diseases, did many strange things. They were especially famous for their sleight of hand and had a great reputation for the doing of many miraculous things.

When Hideyoshi heard it, he ordered Sasaki Heiyemon to send for them quickly, that he might see their skill. After three days he returned bringing them with him, and being called into the presence of Hideyoshi, he said to them: "Let me see you do some of your wonderful things for my amusement."

They humbly bowed in consent. The first was, to fill a large bowl with water, then cutting paper into diamond shapes he threw them into the water when they immediately became fishes and swam about like real fish; after a little while they became like the original paper. Not to speak of his ministers, his whole family, who were looking on, regarded it as a miracle.

Next, telling the ladies that they must not be alarmed, he took from his bosom a paper string, cut off a piece three feet long, and threw it on the floor, repeating an incantation; immediately it became a snake and moved about. The ladies made a great outcry, and as it was not a proper thing to be in a parlor, he again repeated his incantation, and it was restored to the original paper string.

He next put some sand in a wine cup and taking some millet seeds sprinkled them upon the sand, when they became ants, moving about and creeping out. Again, taking an egg, he held it in his hand, repeating his incantation; when he opened his hand, it was a young chick and crowed; repeating his incantation, it became an egg again.

The ladies never having seen Fujiyama, requested that it might be shown to them. As it was large, it was impossible to show it in the parlor, so they said they would do it in the garden. The men then went out of the library reciting an incantation. "Look then," said they, opening the screens, and sure enough there was the real unmistakable Fujiyama plainly in the distance.

Next, they said they would show them the eight finest prospects in the province of Omi. Shutting the screens, they said over their incantations; when the screens were opened, the whole eight prospects were pictured before their eyes.

A Ghost in the Night

All regarded these things with wonder. Then, Hideyoshi requesting it, they showed him the view of Aka-ishi in the province of Senshu. Hideyoshi said again: "I have only heard tell of a ghost, but have never seen one; if there is such a thing, let me see it." The men, bowing humbly, consented and said: "A ghost is a thing that does not appear in the day time, but at night when it becomes dark we will do this for you." Hideyoshi replied that their request was reasonable, and commanded that they should rest, and had various refreshments provided for them.

They all considered it a rare sight, and waited impatiently for the evening. The sun having set, and the night well set in, all the candles were put out except one dim light in the parlor. It was the 18th night of the 9th month; the moon shone only about the garden, the parlor was dark and it was a time when one is apt to feel timid.

The two men went outside the door and repeated the usual incantation; after a little delay, they came inside, and joining hands, sat in quiet abstraction. The moon that had until now been shining, suddenly became clouded and the yard dark, so that nothing could be distinctly seen, when what seemed like a puff of wind passed up, and from the shade of some bushes issued forth a ghost, appearing like a woman dressed in white, with dishevelled hair and holding a staff. It gradually approached the library.

Hideyoshi quickly looked at it by the aid of a light, when he knew her to be a concubine, called Kiku, who belonged to him when he was yet called Kinoshita Tokichi. When he became Shogun she came seeking for him, and prayed again to be taken into his service, but as she had formerly vilified him and said many things against him, he would not receive her; wherefore she said many things to excite his resentment, and as a last resource he had her executed.

Now when these men, knowing these things, caused her to appear, he felt they must be suspicious fellows. Feeling very much out of humor he ordered the exhibition to be at once stopped; so the men making passes with their hands and repeating the incantation, the ghost disappeared.

Death Sentence

They were then called into the parlor. The men were glad, supposing that it was for the purpose of bestowing rewards upon them, and came in; when, contrary to their expectations, he ordered two constables to lay hold of them and bind them with a rope. They were at once bound, and Hideyoshi said to them:

"This day's performances are certainly most extraordinary, but knowing how disagreeable it must be to me for you to bring up such a ghost, convinces me that you are suspicious fellows. A few years ago when the Christian sect was destroyed, Baian, Cosmo and Shumon escaped and it was not known where they had gone, but I am sure you must be the men."

He had them strictly examined, and it was found that his suspicions were true, and they confessed themselves to be Cosmo and Shumon. If such persons as these were suffered to live what might they not do? So he had both of them executed at Awata-guchi.

After this, when official examination was made in every place, as there were a great many who honored this religion, they would apparently adjure it but secretly hang up the picture of Jesus. Hideyoshi ordered that everyone should be seized and bound, and that those who would not should be executed. Thus by the severity of the government the sect was exterminated.

Religion Propagated

Twenty-four years after this, the 16th year of Keicho, Kato Higo-no-kami Kiyomasa, Prince of Higo, died. The disciples of Baian, regarding this as fortunate, propagated this religion in the country of Uto, in the province of Higo, and the followers became numerous. In this province, in the village of Fusui, there was a Buddhist temple called Jikkoji. This temple they tore down, and drove the priest, named Shinzosu, away. Shinzosu, enraged, went to Yedo, and complaining to the superintendent of Temples, under Hidetada the Shogun, this country was soon quieted.

After this, in the 3rd year of the era called Kanyei, there was a begging priest who travelled about the provinces of Omi and Tamba, who, by showing a mirror, or giving alms, recommended this religion; on this account there were again many followers.

At that time Itakura-Iga-no-kami Katsushige was appointed at Kyoto to judge in this matter, but there being so many foolish people who were determined to throw away their lives, he could not finish it, wherefore Okubo Sagami-no-kami was appointed to be the judge of the Christians, by the Shogun. He went to Kyoto and seized everyone of the followers of this sect, put them into bags, binding them strongly and allowing their heads only to project. They were then taken down to the river bank, and although they were told by the officers that all who recanted should be spared, at first they would not listen. "O, how great is the love of Jesus; if our bodies should be cut to pieces, we shall immediately ascend to heaven," they said, repeating a prayer; but the greater part of them would not recant.

The officers promised that if any amongst them desired to recant and would get a certificate from any Buddhist Temple, they should yet be saved; but notwithstanding all these offers, everyone refused to turn, so they were bound in bags, piled up one on top of another, and burnt.

Christianity Prohibited

Now, at Osaka there were three persons who would not recant; two of them of the same family—Shichibyoye and Hachiyemon—were crucified with their heads downwards. The other, Sokichi, was killed with the water torture.

At Kyoto there were four men who would not recant; two of them were crucified and two were drawn with oxen.

Thirteen years after this, in the reign of Iyemitsu, the Shogun, in the 14th year of the era Kanyei, there was a revolt in Amakusa in the province of Hizen. At this time also the Christians were many, and more than 37,000 persons were slain. This is more minutely detailed in the history of Shimabara and will be omitted here.

After this, a most stringent edict was enacted, prohibiting this religion, ordering that every year, spring and fall, there should be an examination for this sect, especially at Nagasaki, where the Governor in the first month of each year, at the time of making inquisition, caused everyone without exception to tread on a picture of Jesus.

(To Be Continued)

Psychology Of Pity

Lovers of Japanese art must be familiar with the representation of a priest riding backwards on a cow. The rider was once a warrior who in his day made his name a byword of terror.

In that terrible battle of Sumanoura (1184), which was one of the most decisive in our history, he overtook an enemy, and in single combat had him in the clutch of his gigantic arms. Now the etiquette of war required that on such occasions no blood should be spilt, unless the weaker party proved to be a man of rank or ability equal to that of the stronger. The grim combatant would have the name of the man under him; but he refusing to make it known, his helmet was ruthlessly torn off, when the sight of a juvenile face, fair and beardless, made the astonished knight relax his hold.

Helping the youth to his feet, in paternal tones he bade the stripling go: "Off, young prince, to thy mother's side! The sword of Kumagaye shall never be tarnished by a drop of thy blood. Haste and flee o'er yon pass before thine enemies come in sight!"

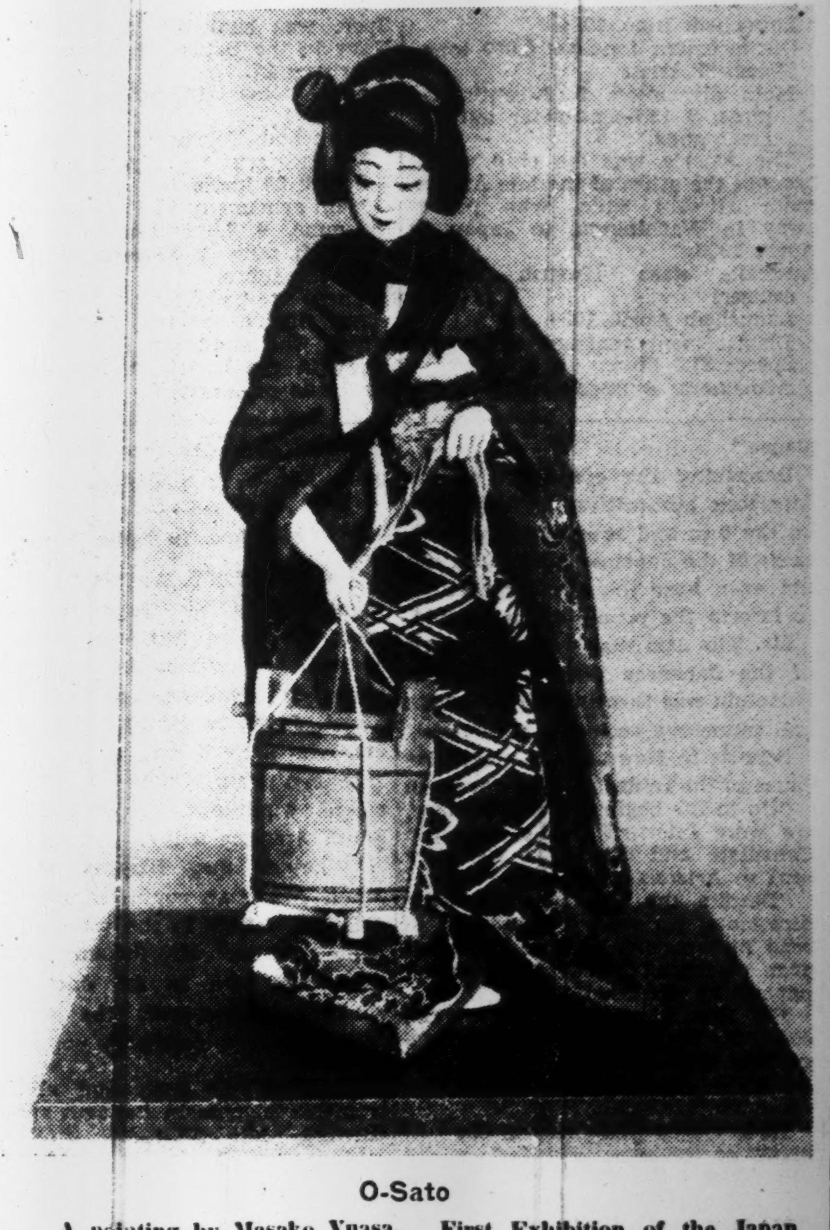
The young warrior refused to go and begged Kumagaye, for the honor of both, to dispatch him on the spot. Above the hoary head of the veteran gleams the cold blade, which many a time before has sundered the chords of life, but his stout heart quails; there flashes athwart his mental eye the vision of his own boy, who this self-same day marched to the sound of bugle to try his maiden arms; the strong hand of the warrior quivers; again he begs his victim to flee for his life.

Finding all his entreaties vain and hearing the approaching steps of his comrades, he exclaims: "If thou art overtaken thou mayst fall at a more ignoble hand than mine. O thou Infinite! receive his soul!"

In an instant the sword flashes in the air, and when it falls it is red with adolescent blood.

When the war is over, we find our soldier returning in triumph, but little cares he now for honor or fame; he renounces his warlike career, shaves his head, dons a priestly garb, devotes the rest of his days to holy pilgrimage, never turning his back to the West where lies the Paradise whence salvation comes and whither the sun hastes daily for his rest.

Critics may point out flaws in this story, which is casuistically vulnerable. Let it be; all the same it shows that Tenderness, Pity, and Love were traits which adorned the most sanguinary exploits of a samurai. It was an old maxim among them that "It becometh not the fowler to slay the bird which takes refuge in his bosom." (Dr. Nitobe, "Bushido," Sanseido)



O-Sato

A painting by Masako Yuasa. First Exhibition of the Japan Dramatic Institute.

Famous Kabuki Play Has Self-Restraint As Its Chief Motif

A hero does not disclose his feelings; this was the aim of the samurai's self-discipline. In cases of emergency, they were expected to be calm, fearless, quietly controlling themselves, yet attentive; in peace they were taught to live a life of self-restraint, disregarding pecuniary interests.

Although it was true that a sort of moral ambition ruled the hearts of the samurai, their attitude of living was that of self-restraint and sturdiness. On the battlefield they fought bravely, and at home they valued good manners and a simple, strict, and self-restraining life. Even when they had to commit "seppuku," they were as composed and calm as usual. This was to value moral laws in their inner life, and to cultivate the restraint of one's emotions and desires. And this attitude of the "bushi," or samurai, has deeply influenced the Japanese in general.

Such an attitude of valuing restraint in inner life is the famous subject of Kabuki plays, one of the most famous of which is Meiboku-Sendaihagi. The chief character was a distinguished matron, Masaoka, in a Daimyo's household. She had brought up the son of the lord together with her own son. There were some conspirators in the household who, coveting the lordship for one of their own number, tried to poison the little son who stood in their way.

One day, a lady on the side of the conspirators visited the matron with a box of poisoned cakes and asked that it be given to the young lord. Lady Masaoka, instinctively knowing the plot, signaled her son with her eyes to eat it. The boy jumped at it and eagerly ate it. He instantly began to writhe with pain. The messenger lady was startled and, calling the boy an insolent fellow for seizing upon the cake for the young lord, stabbed him on the spot lest the conspiracy should be revealed.

The matron, striving with all her might to conceal her agony, was calmly watching the scene with the young lord in her arms. The lady, seeing her composure, thought that the matron had been bringing up her own son as the lord and that the real lord was disguised as her son; were it not so, she could not have been so composed at the butchery of her own son. The messenger therefore reasoned that the boy in her arms must be her own, and that the one killed was the lord. So concluding, she felt at ease and told the matron about the conspiracy. Her conjecture was rash and wrong, but the matron was so self-controlled that she did not disillusion the woman.

However, the grief and affliction of the matron after the woman's self-satisfied departure make the spectators feel as if their hearts were breaking. Upon the stage one sees the sharp struggle between human emotion and human obligations. The lamentation of the matron is revealed because it is a play, but in real life, the only part of the human drama disclosed to other people is self-restraint and strict control of one's feelings.

This play shows the self-restrained attitude of woman as the wife and mother of the samurai. It would be difficult for foreigners who have never seen the play to understand, but this was the attitude of "bushi" and that of the mother, wife, and daughter of the samurai, highly appreciated by even the common people of Japan. (M. Oshima, "Japan From Within.")

Yakamochi and His Hawk

(Part of Lay Sent to His Wife in the Capital)

From friends and kin apart,
In lonely wilds I pined,
And solace to my heart,
A-hawking sought to find.
Ihase's moor towards
Where the bush-clover grows,
Over the Autumn sward
Gaily my party goes.
Men through the wooded dells
Beating for wild-fowl press,
While my hawk's silver bells
Tinkle with eagerness.
With that sweet music near,
Gazing on wide-spread view,
Gone are my musings drear,
Gladness is born anew!
Now in our chamber here,
Where our twin-pillows lie,
My dappled falcon dear
Perches his master nigh.
Here dainty bits I bring,
Here smooth his mottled wing!

The Pink and the Lily

Yakamochi

(July 16th, 749 A.D.

To soothe my heart, afar from thee,
A wild pink from the green hill-side
I planted in my garden court.
Then, for its flower-spouse I brought
A lily from the moorland wide.
So should their hues and fragrance be Together mingled.
As side by side, I watch them grow,
It calms my sorrow.
Else, heaven-far from thee, I know
I could not, could not stay
One more brief day,
But fain must seek thee on the morrow!

On Parting From His Wife

(Hitomaro—A.D. 673-86)

Not yet, O Hill! high hill of Autumn scatter
Red leaves and gold athwart the distant view.
Let me gaze on, a little instant longer,
Where she I love leans toward me through the blue!

SUPPLIES TO SOVIET STOPPED BY AMERICA

Oil Shortage Grips 'Paradisaic' U.S.; Gasoline Severely Rationed

PIPELINES INADEQUATE

Lease-Lend Requisitioning of Tankers, Sinking by Germans Holding Up Supply

The United Press report that the United States has recently stopped the supply of munitions to the Soviet Union has been confirmed by the Wall Street Journal, according to a special dispatch to the Asahi dated August 11 relayed from Zurich.

The same dispatch gave the American reasons for discontinuing economic aid to the Soviet Union as (1) the necessity of rapid expansion and strengthening of the United States Army, (2) difficulties in transit owing to lack of shipping bottoms and (3) urgent need of reinforcing the Egyptian front.

Soviet feeling toward America, the Asahi commented, has accordingly cooled and it is for this reason that Prime Minister Churchill is in Moscow trying to soothe the ruffled sentiment of the Reds.

Transit difficulties, in fact, are making the United States feel a pinch in the supply of its otherwise abundant petroleum. The United States produces more than 25 per cent of the world output of iron ore, zinc, lead, vanadium, rayon, oats, coal, copper, cotton, oil, corn, sulphur, molybdenum and other materials. From 40 to 50 per cent of the world output of cotton is produced in America; 50-70 per cent of corn; 90-99 per cent of molybdenum. This seemingly paradise on earth is now suffering from a severe shortage of oil and even a state of panic prevails in some areas because of the industrial hitches that it entails.

The Administration is growing frantic, according to a survey in the Oriental Economist, Japanese edition, endeavoring to remedy the serious oil situation. U.S. Oil Administrator Harold Ickes said early this month that there was no news warranting optimism in regard to the supply of petroleum. The American people must be prepared to undergo more and more inconvenience and want in this respect.

Ordinarily the United States has produced 60 per cent of the world yield of petroleum, last year's production totaling 1,400,000,000 barrels, showing an increase of 50,000,000 barrels over the output for the year before. A certain American oil trade journal stated at the end of 1940 that the surplus crude oil supply in the seven principal oil-bearing states of the Union amounted to 120,000 metric tons a day and about 43,000,000 metric tons a year. The surplus petroleum-processing capacity was 73,000 metric tons a day. The peacetime oil consumption of Britain was 13,000,000 metric tons and production in the Soviet Union 20,000,000 metric tons.

The transit difficulties holding up the supply of oil from the producing areas to the consuming centers include the shortage of oil tankers owing either to requisitioning for aiding Britain or sinking by German submarines.

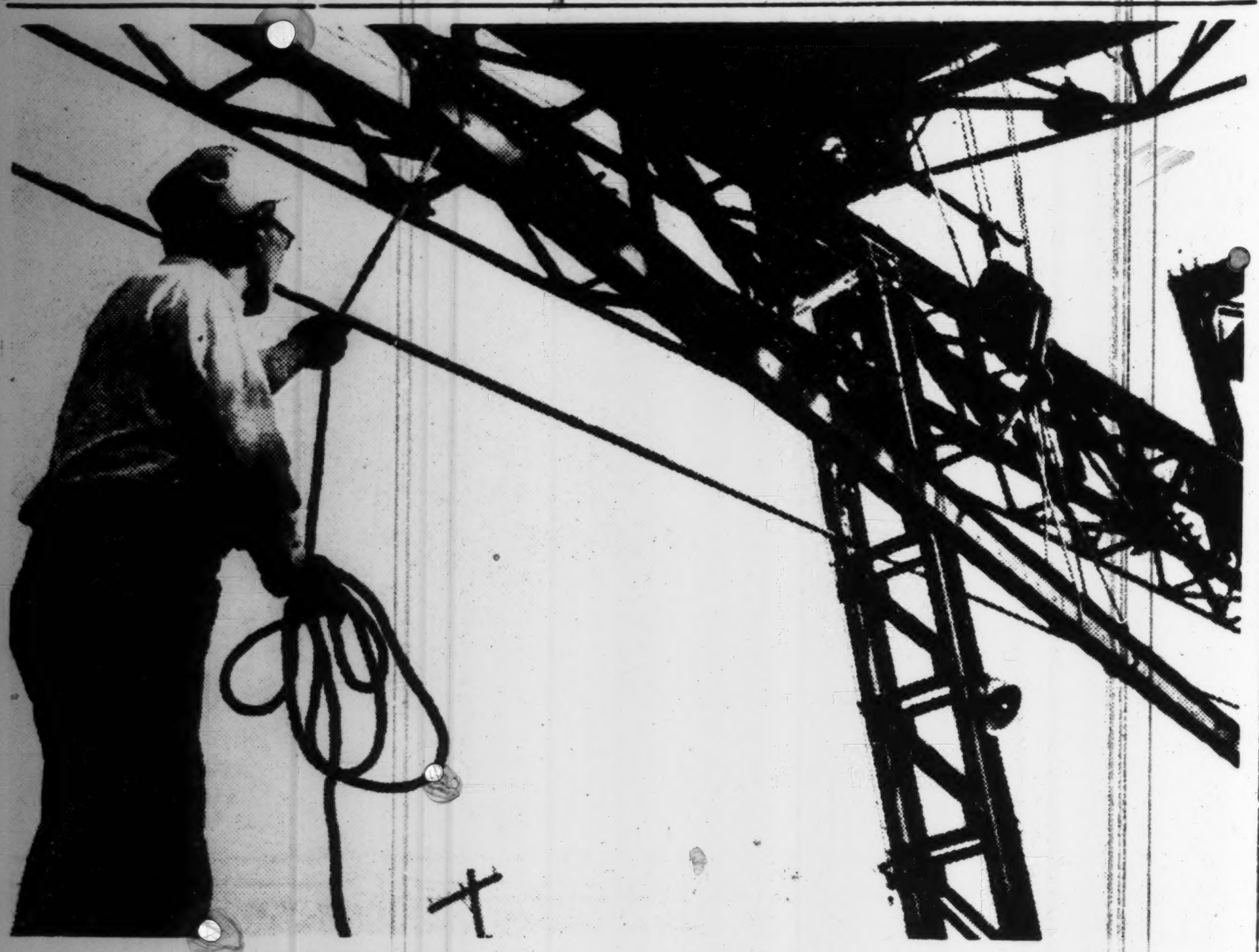
Of the 74,000,000 metric tons consumed in 1940, 70,000,000 had been shipped from the Middle West and, to a small extent, from overseas. Some 60,000,000 metric tons of the supply was transported by tankers and the rest by pipelines, canals, rivers and railroad.

The oil shortage in the United States became marked in about July or August ever since the United States intensified its aid to Britain and pooled 50 tankers for the purpose. Later, 30 more were added to the pool system. The United States Government in August last year issued a provisional oil consumption restriction order for 17 states of the Atlantic seaboard and commenced consumption restriction by 10 per cent for gasoline. On February 27 this year Oil Administrator Ickes announced sales control for the East to prevent hoarding and to secure sufficient stocks of the fuel. According to the ruling a consumer is not allowed to refill an entire tanker but can only refill up to 75 per cent of capacity when the content of the tanker has dwindled to 20 per cent or less.

Beginning March 14 the restrictions grew severer. A fuel consumption cut of 25 per cent was ordered as from March 19 in the East and Northwest. The Bureau of Wartime Production on April 10 promulgated notices for cutting down the supply of gasoline to the stands to 66 per cent of the supply in January and February. The consumption volume was further reduced in May to 50 per cent of the peacetime supply. Price Control Director Henderson on May 11 ordered the use of gasoline in automobiles for non-urgent purposes to three gallons a week for 17 eastern states as from the 16th. This constituted a minor social revolution, in the opinion of a noted American psychologist, since the average consumption of gasoline in that country was 15 gallons a week per car. The Price Control Bureau on June 8 furthermore placed the provisional ration ticket system enforced on May 16 for 17 eastern states on a permanent basis as from July 1.

The solution proposed in the United States for this sorry situation is the establishment of a $500,000,000 corporation and the laying of $30,000,000 pipelines. On the completion of the latter in nine months a supply of 200,000 barrels could be obtained daily, according to the plan. This, however, is seen to be only a drop in the bucket.

An Easy Job



By means of the simple device above shown a man by no means a Hercules is able to lift a steel rail decidely beyond his strength and place it on a beam at exactly the position he wants with ease and speed. So far from sweating and cursing, the manipulator seems to be enjoying his labor. It is simple, little mechanical ideas like this that by degrees is making great engineering progress possible.

JAPANESE LACQUER IS TOPS IN QUALITY

Sap Which Goes to Form Important Paint in Industries Is Found Only in Sphere

"Trees peculiar to the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere yield varieties of saps which are popularly utilized for the production of indispensable raw materials for peacetime as well as wartime industries, including rubber, gutta percha, jelutong, shellac, dammar and Manila copal, and noteworthy is the fact that these all-important resources are rarely to be found in any countries outside the Co-Prosperity Sphere," says an article in the latest number of the Kokusei Graph, in reviewing lacquer.

The article in brief follows:

"Manifold are the merits of lacquer; it has a beautiful and graceful appearance; it possesses singular durability against heat and water in addition to being acid and alkali-proof. Moreover, it dries and hardens in a very brief space of time.

"It will be recalled that the Japanese lacquer industry owes its origin to China from where lacquer trees were introduced to Japan. Yet there is every reason to conclude that this line of industry has developed into the highest level in Japan and that approximately 60 per cent of the world output of lacquer is marketed in our country.

Importation Stops

"Due, however, to the bulky importation into our country of low-priced lacquer from French Indo-China as well as China for some years in the past, the production of raw lacquer in Japan began to fall considerably, and the outbreak of the China Incident put a temporary end to the importation of Chinese lacquer. It was from this view point that the authorities concerned have started investigations of late into the possibility of boosting the output of raw lacquer in Japan Proper.

"It is understood that the sap from lacquer trees is partly collected from the red lac sumach and rhus trichocarpa but for the most part is taken from lacquer trees traditionally cultivated in China and French Indo-China as well as in Japan Proper. The lacquer trees cultivated in Japan Proper, which belong to the anacardiaceae family, are of the same species as lacquer trees grown in China. On the other hand, the lacquer trees grown in and around Tonking, upper Thailand and French Indo-China belong to the species of the red lac sumach, while similar trees grown in Cambodia are of a different species.

"The sap of lacquer trees is nowadays collected by tapping their trunks when they are from four to seven years old. Sapping completed, branches of these trees are cut off to sap them as well. After tapping, the trees are left to recover their natural growth for two to four years.

"Speaking of the large variety of uses in Japan, about 30 per cent of lacquer is consumed for production of lacquer wares and the balance for household furniture, umbrellas, wooden clogs, fishing rods and so forth. In parallel with the development of modern industries in Japan, lacquer has begun to serve as an important paint for locomotive engines, railway carriages, automobiles and inside coating of cans.

Centers of Production

"In the order of the amount of output in Japan, the prefectures turning out lacquer are quoted as Iwate, Aomori, Niigata, Ibaragi, Fukushima, Nagano, Akita, Ishikawa, Tottori and Kyoto.

"As for China, about 50 per cent of Chinese lacquer had been turned out in Hupei Province prior to the China Incident. Next in output come the provinces of Szechwan, Shensi and Kweichow. It deserves notice, however, that lacquer turned out in and around Lungchow and Mengtze are to a fair degree shipped to French Indo-China and that the so-called native production of lacquer has been occasionally identified as of Chinese origin.

"In French Indo-China, lacquer is turned out to the north of Hanoi. The output of lacquer in Thailand is extremely limited. The northern sector of the country abounds in lacquer trees growing naturally. It is said that sap collecting is best effected in summer and that raw lacquer turned out in the wet winter season is generally coarse.

"Despite the comparatively small output of raw lacquer in Japan Proper as compared with the rest of the countries concerned, Japanese lacquer virtually tops the list in terms of quality, and this is endorsed by the following official prices which have been fixed by the authorities according to the classification of raw lacquer producing countries:

	Per kan
Japanese lacquer	¥82.72
Chinese lacquer	37.00
French Indo-Chinese lacquer	7.00

"According to chemical research conducted by Hikorokuro Yoshida in 1933, 'urushiole' is the major Constituent element of raw lacquer. It is the percentage of this substance that goes to determine the market value of lacquer. For instance, lacquer produced in Japan Proper has the largest percentage of this element and it is for this reason, indeed, that Japanese lacquer tops the list in terms of quality. The following list shows the chemical analysis of raw lacquer turned out in Japan Proper, China and French Indo-China:

Chemical Analysis of Lacquer

	Japanese Lacquer	Chinese Lacquer	French Indo-Chinese Lacquer
Moisture	17.81%	31.37%	34.80%
'Urushiole'	77.63	58.04	45.63
Rubber	2.62	8.18	15.83
Nitric elements	1.94	2.41	3.74
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	135.1	.20
N.Y.K., new short-term	94.0	.50
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	103.0	.40
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.55	.05

Wings of the Navy

(Continued From Page 6)

the brunt of the attack.

In this air battle 51 Chinese fighters were destroyed by the accurate fire of the Japanese airmen, while the Japanese losses were only the two machines of the Sakuma unit. The sensational exploits of this naval formation is simply a proof that the incomparable spirit and courage of the Japanese fighting services, and the superior tactical skill of the pilots and their crews were more than enough to make up for the huge numerical superiority of their adversary.

Another disadvantage that the Japanese fighter-pilots always faced when they undertook attacks on Chinese bases was one of geography, when their small machines with a more limited cruising range than the larger bombers which they were detailed to escort on a bombing raid into the interior of China, but the excellence of Japanese aviation engineers in the designing and construction of these aircraft was evidenced by the continued success of these machines in which the Japanese airmen had utmost faith throughout the intense, exhausting, high-powered action of an air battle.

(To Be Continued)

Bill Clearings

August 14
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	155.638	99.744
Balance	27.934	21.065

CAMPAIGN NEWS UPS STOCKS IN GENERAL

Trading Gains Resilience as Tokyo Exchange, New, Grows Firm

Advance of the German-Soviet campaign and the spread of the Indian riots created a cheery atmosphere on the stock market yesterday morning and even such peace-time wares as spinnings, rayons and sugar firmed up. Trading was quite brisk.

Among the short-term securities, Japan Sugar, new, was conspicuously high, while much buying distinguished N.Y.K. Tokyo Exchange, new, which was rather disappointing during the first half of the morning session, closed at ¥135 striking a new high.

As, however, the feeling was that of a rally, traders withheld positive operation pending a better visibility ahead as to the continuance of the upsurge.

In the afternoon session, spinnings and other peace issues stirred a bit but others could not make much headway for lack of news. Operators were awaiting more stimulus and a better view of the money market ahead.

The closing quotations of the leading stocks in the short-term section in the afternoon were: Tokyo, new, ¥135.10, N.Y.K. ¥109.20, its new ¥94.0, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥153.70, its new ¥103.00, Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥90.70, Osaka Exchange, new, ¥73.20, S.M.R. ¥73.00 and Manchuria Industrial ¥57.80.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section

	Clos.		Sept	Oct
Fuji Spinning (50)	72.9	u 1.2	73.4	74.0
Do. new (25)		u 3	41.2	44.4
Kanebo Spinning (50)	153.7	u 4	153.8	154.7
Do. new (25)	102.9	u 6	103.8	104.6
Teiku Rayon, n (37½)				91.1

Second Section

	Clos.		Sept	Oct
N Y K (50)	109.6	u 1.2	110.0	110.5
Do. new (37½)	93.8	u 4		94.9
O S K (50)	98.0	u 5	98.5	99.2
Ishikawajima S B (50)	84.5	u 7	84.7	84.9
Do. new	57.0	u 6	57.1	57.1
Uraga Dock (50)	87.8		88.7	89.0
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	85.2		86.9	86.5
Hitachi Works (50)	77.4	u 4		86.3
Oriental development	64.8	u 2		

Third Section

	Clos.		Sept	Oct
Ikegai Auto Ind	65.0	u 5		65.9
Toyo Ball-Bearing	91.6	u 6		91.0
Japan Nickel	46.3	u 3		46.4
Japan Piston Ring	83.9	u 6	83.9	84.4
Furukawa Industry	140.3	u 1.0		96.5
Mitsubishi Machinery	140.0	d 5	140.8	140.8
Japan Carbon	84.5	u 7	85.0	85.6
Japan Fat	67.9	u 2	68.5	68.9
Kotobuki Heavy Ind			64.0	63.6
Japan Auto Ind	73.0	u 2	73.2	73.9

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

Kogo 5%	107.55	107.55	107.55	107.55
Second 5%	107.50	107.50	107.50	107.50
First 4%	103.20	103.20	103.20	103.20

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	135.0	135.2	134.9	135.1
N. Y. K., old	109.8	109.8	109.7	109.2
Do. new	93.8	93.9	93.9	94.0
Kanebo Spinning	153.5	153.5	153.5	153.7
Do. new	102.6	102.8	102.6	103.0
Teikoku Rayon, n.	90.9	91.0	90.8	90.7
Osaka Stock, new	73.1	73.5	73.1	73.2
Japan Steel Tube	69.3	69.6	69.3	69.6
Japan Oil	77.4	77.5	....	....
S. M. Railway	72.6	73.0	72.2	73.0
Mitsubishi Heavy	85.4	85.4	85.3	85.3
Hitachi Works	76.8	77.0	76.9	76.9
Japan Mining	58.4	58.5	58.5	58.5
Manchuria Ind	57.8	....	....	57.8

Will Send Technicians

With all preparations completed, the Nippon Nitrogenous Fertilizers Company will soon send technicians and capital to Malaya, Sumatra, and Borneo to develop natural resources in these occupied areas, it was learned Thursday. The company will not establish subsidiary companies there as it has done in North China and Chosen but will directly supervise its undertakings in the Southern regions, from its home office, it was said.

WARTIME INDUSTRY DEVELOPS RAPIDLY

Investments for Productivity Expansion Since 1937 Total ¥43,000,000,000

Since the outbreak of the China incident, Japan's wartime industries have made a remarkable development as can be observed in the following table showing the amount of capital invested in such industries since 1937, says the Nikkan Kogyo:

1937	¥3.627.000.000
1938	3.976.000.000
1939	5.308.000.000
1940	4.469.000.000
1941	5.468.000.000
1942 (for the five months ending May)	4.384.000.000

(The figure for the five months ending May, 1942, shows an increase by ¥2.251.000.000 as compared with the corresponding period of 1941.)

The total amount of the planned capital invested in Japan in the wartime industries since 1937 reaches ¥27,232,000,000. In addition to the amount of the planned capital as stated above, about ¥15,500,000,000 is believed to have been invested by Japanese banks and trust companies for expansion of productivity or for industrial reform. This means, in other words, that as much as ¥43,000,000,000 has been mobilized for industrial expansion.

These figures are eloquent proof of the unshakable foundation on which stands Japan's wartime economy. For accuracy's sake, the amount of investments made by Japanese banks and trust companies at large shall be put aside hereinafter and our study conducted on the basis of the planned capital only.

Planned Investment

The following table shows how Japan's planned capital has been invested in wartime industries since 1937.—

	Planned capital	Wartime industries	Pct.
1937	¥3.627.000.000	¥2.157.000.000	59.4
1938	3.976.000.000	2.985.000.000	75.0
1939	5.308.000.000	4.264.000.000	80.3
1940	4.496.000.000	3.317.000.000	73.7
1941	5.468.000.000	4.051.000.000	74.0
1942*	3.795.000.000	3.171.000.000	83.6

* Up to end of April

Of the total amount of the mobilized capital reaching ¥26,850,000,000 or 74.3%, has been invested in different wartime industries. The investent has been executed in various manners as follows:

	New companies	Increase of capital	Debentures
	—— (In 0.000 yen) ——		
1937	¥1.908.000	1.582.000	135.000
1938	1.654.000	1.760.000	561.000
1939	2.825.000	1.099.000	1.384.000
1940	861.000	2.316.000	1.287.000
1941	1.333.000	2.436.000	1.698.000
1942*	2.436.000	889.000	1.032.000

* Up to end of May.

As told by the figures given above, the amount invested by way of capital increase comes first followed by the amounts invested in debentures and new companies in the order named. This was because most of the biggest industrial organizations increased their capital since the outbreak of the China Incident in order to enlarge their productive power.

The rapid increase in the amount of debentures issued since 1937 is ascribable to the low rate of interests they bear, which renders the issue of new debentures more remunerative than to issue new shares which accompanies the payment of a high dividend.

Active Investments

The active investments in new companies in 1938, 1939, and 1941 are due to the establishment of many state-policy companies, various corporations for the control of production and distribution, electric power distribution and other companies, etc.

Now, let us just examine, says the paper, how the planned capital has been invested in wartime industries since January last:

	New companies	Increase of capital	Debentures
	—— (In 0.000 yen) ——		
January	¥98.000	10.000	289.000
February	21.000	11.000	124.000
March	1.850.000	357.000	157.000
April	104.000	141.000	207.000
May	157.000	135.000	243.000
Total	2.463.000	889.000	1.031.000

As compared with the corresponding period of last year, there has been an increase of ¥1,912,000,000 in the amount invested in new companies. This substantial increase is due to the establishment of some electric power distribution companies in March last, whereas a decrease of ¥39,000,000 is observable in the amount invested for the increase of capital. The debenture issues show an increase of ¥379,000,000. Thus, we see an increase of ¥2,251,000,000 in the total amount invested during the five months ending May in comparison with the corresponding period of last year. This shows that debentures bearing low interests are regarded by most enterprisers as the best means of raising required funds.

WIRELESS MANUFACTURERS SCHEDULED TO BE UNITED

Preparations Almost Completed For Establishment of New ¥10,000,000 Company

In order to unify manufacturers of wireless apparatus, the Shipping Wireless Telephone and Telegraph Company will soon be established with a capital of ¥10,000,000, it was learned today.

Preparations for the new company were said to have been almost completed by the Communication Ministry and the authorities concerned.

The steering committee of the company, which will be headed by Vice-Admiral Gen Matsushita, will hold its first meeting on August 15, it was said.

The new company will concern itself chiefly with installation and repairing of wireless apparatus for shipping companies and constructing wireless stations ashore to communicate with fishing boats at sea, it was said.

Economic Weaknesses of Retreating U.S. Told by Bankers Back on Exchange Ships

Difficulties obstructing the United States' war program, including maldistribution of supplies, shortage of rubber and the labor problem, were vividly described by four Japanese bankers returning to Japan on board the repatriation ships.

The financial men who told of American conditions to a Chugai correspondent while the vessels were in Shonan port were Kyoichiro Nogami, head of the New York branch of the Mitsui Bank, Tadao Nagashima, head of the New York office of the Mitsubishi Bank, Seiya Kitashiro, official of the New York branch of the Bank of Japan, and Kazuo Nishi, New York branch manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank.

Mr. Nagashima disclosed that the western areas of the United States suffers from a surplus of oil while the eastern industrial zone suffers a shortage because oil transportation facilities have been paralyzed as a result of the sinking of tankers by Japanese and German submarines.

Mr. Nogami said meanwhile that the United States munition industry suffers most from a stoppage of the rubber supply. He added that although the construction program for aircraft and shipping has been realized on paper, not even half actually has been built.

Referring also to the shortage of rubber, Mr. Kitashiro quoted an American paper as saying that owing to the lack of rubber, the speed of American tanks will be reduced by 20 per cent. He said that he was surprised at the decrease in the number of automobiles on the streets when he got out of concentration camp.

Commenting on the labor problem, Mr. Nishi declared that the United States would have to improve its present labor policy if it is to embark upon the war with real determination.

Position Is Discussed Of Mengchiang

(Continued From Page 6)

the ruling class of China. This has taken on a form of a religious movement, instead of political, because of their political indifference. In Sinkiang, at least, their racial differences and tension have been more or less patched up and eased through the activities of the Soviet agents.

But in the rest of the northwestern provinces the situation is different, as far as the Mohammedans are concerned. The racial policy of the Chungking regime has been centralized on the Chinese, not recognizing the Mohammedans as a race but as a religious question. So far this reason, "the Mohammedan question" as a racial question has so far not been solved, try as it may, from the standpoint of Chungking politics.

Unlike the passive Chungking policy, the Chinese Communists, who have been long entrenched in these parts, are pursuing quite a positive policy. For their policy they advocate the three principles of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Through them they are making strenuous efforts to win the hearts of the people including the Mohammedans. Herein lies the chief concern of Inner Mongolia.

Anti-Communism

What part Inner Mongolia will play in the future anti-Communist campaign is of considerable interest, as it assumes an international proportion. Such is the question embodied in her administrative policy. As provided in the article of the preamble, the Government shall endeavor to keep the people free from evils of Communism. Necessarily such freedom is predicated upon an absolute unity and cooperation of all the people as represented by the Chinese, Mongolians, Mohammedans, and Japanese. These undoubtedly will work out the best methods whereby to complete and strengthen the country's political, economic, and military structures compatible with her peculiar geographic position.

Internationally, Inner Mongolia is expected to contribute her full share toward the anti-Communist campaign, and this in cooperation and collaboration with the rest of Greater East Asia, particularly with Japan, Manchoukuo, and China. Such is the idea born of the realization of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

In conclusion, as has been briefly explained, Inner Mongolia's political structure, racial unity, and anti-Communist campaign are made possible by her close international relationships. In short, any such separate existence of regional isolationism has no room in the scheme of Greater East Asia. The demand is the unity of our regional state and cooperation of races who have a great mission in the control of races in these parts and in the setting up of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Vignettes of Bushido in Action

(Continued From Page 6)

when she came with her lute, Shigehira was carried away by the spirit of the entertainment, and taking out a flute would play an accompaniment to Senju-no-mae's biwa.

Yoritomo could often hear the sound of gay music emanating from the quarters of Shigehira. Then he would ask his attendants rather wistfully, how the entertainment was progressing.

Sometimes he would walk the grounds of his mansion, and the time being early summer, he would seat himself on dark nights near the open windows of Shigehira's balcony and listen to the pleasant sounds of cheer coming from within.

He would join in the pastime, if he could be unmindful of what people would say. He confessed to those nearest him, "I miss it all immensely."

Such is the true tale of a drama which is not a play. Eight centuries later it is both drama and a play.

The tenderness confined within the exterior of the fierce warrior Yoritomo, like the sweet kernel of the chestnut which is hidden behind formidable burrs, is the part of Yoritomo which really counts. And we dismiss his failings, much as we throw away the burrs which cover the meat of the chestnut.

It is this message which the play "Senju" of the Noh drama tries to bring home on the brilliant stage of the Kabuki-Za.

To Assist South-goers

In order to guide and assist people who wish to work in the southern regions, the Commercial Guild Federation has established the Greater East Asia Commercial Assistance Committee, it was learned Thursday. The committee, represented by government and civilian circles, held its first meeting yesterday morning at the Imperial Hotel.

INCREASE IS NOTED IN MAY LABOR INDEX

Gains 2.4 Per Cent Over April —Is Widest-Margined Gain Since December 1939

The May labor wage index stood at 443.8 on the basis of July, 1914, representing a gain of 2.4 per cent as compared with April and recording the widest-margined rise since December, 1939 when the gain amounted to 2.5 per cent, the Asahi reported today.

Details follows:

May Labor Wage Indices
(July, 1914—100)

Industries	April, 1942	May, 1942
Female labor index	352	356
Reeling	374	376
Cotton spinning	338	339
Woolen spinning	292	289
Cotton weaving	340	359
Rayon weaving	414	432
Male labor average	460	472
Turner	442	452
Caster	546	554
Cement	578	574
Pharmaceutical	598	617
Paper	578	597
Flour	506	518
Sugar	460	489
Confectionery	358	377
Rayon	432	437
Tailor	366	391
Carpenter	372	389
Mason	377	389
Sawing	318	328
Joiner	449	442
Type-setting	498	504
Stevedore	550	558
Free labor	413	427
Total average	433.6	443.8

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1942

Further News of the Solomons Battle

Yesterday's announcement by Imperial Headquarters concerning the still progressing Battle off the Solomons reveals that the enemy losses are continuing to mount to dizzy heights. The damage suffered by the enemy as ascertained by the time of the preliminary announcement of August 9 already indicated that this battle was developing into the greatest naval engagement since the opening of the present conflict. The newest announcement, giving the total of the results up to August 14, cause this battle to be assessed as being of proportions surpassing even the greatest early expectations.

The enemy losses up to August 14 have now been confirmed as consisting of the sinking of one American heavy cruiser of the Wichita class, five American heavy cruisers of the Astoria class, two British heavy cruisers of the Australia class, one British heavy cruiser of an undetermined type, one British light cruiser of the Achilles class, one American light cruiser of the Omaha class, two light cruisers of undetermined nationality and types, nine destroyers, three submarines, and ten transports. Enemy craft severely damaged are one heavy cruiser of an undetermined type, three destroyers, and one transport. A total of 58 enemy planes have been shot down. Our own losses consist of 21 planes deliberately dashed against the enemy and two cruisers so slightly damaged that they were able to continue the fight under their own steam.

The astounding extent of our victory is self-apparent. The incomparable might of the Imperial Navy stands dramatically demonstrated anew. To a world which first began to take notice at the Battle of the Yellow Sea forty-eight years ago and then evinced astonishment at the Battle of the Japan Sea a decade later, the exploits of the Japanese Navy in the War of Greater East Asia has come as a powerful announcement of the rise of a new mistress of the seas. Against this new power, the declining strength of the United States and Britain have no chance.

How desperate the United States and Britain are over their dismal plight can well be seen in the costly gamble which they are now undertaking. The Battle off the Solomons, with the terrific loss which it has already entailed for the Allies, is something which no strategist would willingly undertake. It was obviously a last resort, a gamble for the highest stakes, which the Allies were forced to undertake out of sheer desperation. And the result has only been further disaster for them. Such is the obvious conclusion to be drawn from the unprecedentedly heavy damage suffered by the enemy.

China's Attitude Toward India

Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government of China, has added his important voice to those who bid the Indians success in their present fight for independence. In an interview granted at Nanking a couple of days ago to a representative of the Japan Times and Advertiser, the Chinese Nationalist leader, expressing for the first time the views of the National Government on the Indian question, aptly pointed out why China is particularly interested in the freedom of India.

The National Government of China came into existence as a force designed to overthrow the elements in China which are subservient to the will of the United States and Britain, said President Wang Ching-wei. The mission of the National Government is therefore to oust Anglo-American and Communist influences from East Asia completely and to construct a new China which is completely independent. But, he pointed out, this mission will be obstructed as long as the British and the Americans are able to make use of India as a military base. Furthermore China, as a nation working strenuously for the attainment of her complete destiny, is in a position to understand particularly well and to sympathize particularly deeply with the nationalistic aspirations of the Indian people.

Unfortunately, the Chinese leader went on to explain, Anglo-American and Communist elements in China, despairing of putting up a successful resistance against the invincible partnership of Japan and the National Government of China, are scheming desperately to utilize India as their last point of support. To this end they are endeavoring to drag India into the war on their side, heedless of the disastrous consequences for India. These activities of the Anglo-American and Communist elements in China thus serve to reinforce the war policy of the British Government.

To be sure, there seems to be a slight difference in the methods pursued by the British Government on the one hand and the Chungking administration on the other, observed President Wang. Britain has now already resorted to drastic oppression to utilize India as a military base. The Chungking administration, pretending to mediate, is trying to entice India with the bait of a false independence. But in essence, the objectives of the two governments are the same.

In contrast, the object of Japan in the War of Greater East Asia is to emancipate all the peoples of Asia and to create a New Order in East Asia by driving out Anglo-American influence. It is thus obvious that Japan has no aggressive designs; she is opposed to Anglo-American power alone. The facts of the case well prove this to be true. It is for this reason, emphasized Wang Ching-wei, that the National Government of China firmly supports Japan in the present war. And it is for the same reason that other like-minded Asiatic nations like Manchoukuo and Thailand are similarly cooperating with Japan.

In the light of this alignment, said President Wang Ching-wei, the position which India should take in this war is crystal clear. How the Indian people feel toward British tyranny is graphically proved in the 150 years' resistance on the part of the Indian masses against the British despite the frequent jailings and oppression and even bloodshed. Nothing but a burning desire for independence could have sustained the Indians for so long in the face of such hardships and suffering.

Fortunately, however, today at last India has a practicable and attainable chance to throw off the yoke of Anglo-American imperialism and to acquire real freedom and independence. It is only natural, declared President Wang, that the National Government of China should be most anxious to help India in her strivings for independence, for the National Government is itself in the process of constructing a truly independent China and is thus keenly aware of the desirability of cooperating with all Asiatic nations which are imbued with similar aspirations of independence. However, warned the Chinese leader, the false sympathy pretended by Chungking toward India is based on quite a different motive; it merely seeks to have India oppose Japan and thus help perpetuate Anglo-American domination in Asia. Real freedom and independence can never ensue from harkening to sympathy from such quarters.

In conclusion, President Wang affirmed: "At present, the leaders of the Indian independence movement seem to be encountering difficulties, but we want them to remember that all Asiatic nations, Japan, China, Manchoukuo, Thailand, Burma, and others, are anxious to see India independent of the British yoke and we hope that the Indian leaders will renew their determination to arrive at their glorious goal. In this task, they should realize that they have a powerful potential force behind them determined to help India out of her present plight. This force is the help of all the free nations of Asia with Japan as the mainspring. The attitude of the National Government of China toward the problem of Indian independence is simple and clear. It is that we place every confidence in Premier Tojo's statement promising aid to the Indian patriots and we are determined to support to the limit of our power the Indian aspirations for independence."

A Year Ago Today

August 15, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times and Advertiser

Declaring that the French people must drop their ancient prejudices regarding Germany, Premier Henri Philippe Petain, in a message broadcast to the nation over the radio hinted at closer cooperation between France and Germany.

"We must forget," the Premier stated, "the heavy inheritance of mistrust resulting from centuries of quarrels and must orientate ourselves toward the broad prospects offered us by a reconciled European continent. This is our goal and it is an immense task for which we need as much will as patience."

POSITION OF MENGCHIANG IN GREATER EAST ASIA AIRED

Government Vows to Take Active Part in Construction Of New Order in Its Constitution

By KICHIROKU TANAKA
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

Mengchiang or roughly speaking Inner Mongolia may be said to have been not very sensitive to the drift of the international situation on account of her geographical position which is obviously within a remote border district while her sensibility to the move of the international situation surrounding that country had been keen up to the time Japan extended her continental policy to the vast Manchuria-Mongolian region because of the delicate international relations as regards Inner Mongolia due to the importance of the strategic position she was occupying.

The development of Japan's continental policy following the Manchurian and Chinese Incidents assured her of her position of temporarily stabilized border country, with the result that her international position has become considerably simplified, but as she borders on Outer Mongolia under the protection of the Soviet Union and northwestern China, she is rather sensible to the international situation under review. The progress of the Chinese Affair was considered as pointing to the inevitability of Inner Mongolia being eventually involved in it, nor could she be indifferent to the progress of the hostilities between Germany and the Soviet Union, much less to the possible effects upon her of the War of Greater East Asia.

It is to be noted in this connection that her special geographical position which undoubtedly accounts for her sensibility to the trend of international situation has prescribed or determined her political character, which, in turn, has developed into a force indicating the detailed manner in which her polities and various political organizations are to be readjusted.

Government Set Up

Aside from being so much susceptible to the international situation, she has still some important domestic affairs to look after. For the realizing of the good, creditable government which she has now to her good fortune, she had quite a bit to exert herself. First, helped by those political circumstances arising from her peculiar geographic position and international outlook, she was able to effect the setting up of the Inner Mongolian regime. This, in turn, was made into the present form of an autonomous government under the designation of the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia. And further this set-up was strengthened through an epochal reform, which was carried out in June of last year.

Now after having roughly explained the development through which the present Mongolian Government has been brought into being, let us examine its organic laws. These are, in short, equivalent to those incorporated into a constitution on an organized government. The first article or the preamble of those laws deals with its administrative policy, which runs substantially as follows:

Constitution

"The Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia has for its administrative aims the upholding of the moral principles as embodied in the construction of Greater East Asia, and the people's well-being and prosperity by maintaining the solidity of harmonious relations among the different races, and the denouncement and rejection of Communism."

This is further subdivided into five parts, which read as follows:

"1. Through the upholding of the moral principles of Greater East Asia, the Government aspires to translate them into deeds and recommend and propagate them by virtue of proclamations.

"2. This Government is conceived of a great administrative statesmanship by respecting the will and sentiment of the entire people, as expressive of cooperation and harmony among the different races.

"3. The Government is pledged to the development and maintenance of the people's new livelihood, their peaceful living, well-being, and prosperity.

"4. The Government shall endeavor to keep the people free from the evil influence of Communism, and contribute its efforts toward the anti-Communist campaign of the world.

"5. By maintaining alliance with friendly nations and making a common cause with the nations of the like sentiment, the Government will support and collaborate in the construction of the new order in Greater East Asia."

For our next discussion, let us take up the racial features of Inner Mongolia, as have been referred to in part two of the preamble. The people of that country, as everybody knows, is mixed, made up of Mongolians, Mohammmedans, Chinese, and Japanese. According to the Inner Mongolian directory of last year, her entire population is estimated at around 5,500,000. Of this, the Mongolians number about 300,000, the Mohammedans about 80,000, the Japanese about 40,000, and the Chinese race taking up the rest or about 5,080,000.

From the ratio of this racial composition, though the numbers represented by both the Mongolians and Mohammedans are apparently a great deal less than that which is claimed by the Chinese race, the formers' numerical inferiority is of no more concern than the importance of the positions they hold in the country. In other words, those two classes represent the major political and economic strength of the land.

Mohammedan Population

Besides the 300,000 Mongolians being in Inner Mongolia, there are, according to the latest reports, some 70,000 in Outer Mongolia, 1,200,000 in Manchoukuo, 230,000 in Buriat Republic, 300,000 in Sinkiang, and about 300,000 scattered over in other parts of north-central Asia. As may be inferred from the above distribution, the greater part of the Mongolians with the exception of those in Inner Mongolia and Manchoukuo are to be found in districts under the political control of the Soviet Union, e.g. Outer Mongolia, Buriat Mongolian Republic, etc.

Regarding the Mohammedans, the majority of those who are found in Inner Mongolia are known to be the converted Chinese Mohammedans who have immigrated mostly from the northern and northwestern parts of China. As to their racial traits, some scholars claim that there is a little streak of blood mixed in these Chinese Mohammedans from that of the Tartars who are traced to the Turkish while others say that they belong to the so-called Northwestern Mohammedan Federation, having little to do with the Chinese as a race, and even much differing from those Chinese in China and Manchoukuo. But there is no question, however, that they are a part of a great body of "the Mohammedan race," numbering into millions, whose important political and racial influence is felt throughout North-western China and as far up as Central Asia.

Northwestern China

Surrounding this question, and as having very close political and economic relations is the status of the Mohammedans of northwestern China that has quite a bearing on the present situation. Incidentally, this region is known as the place through which a trade route runs up to the Soviet Union. As to the numerical strength of the Mohammedans of this area, they occupy 80 per cent of the 3,500,000 population in Sinkiang, 60 per cent of the 2,000,000 in Tsinghai, 50 per cent of the 3,000,000 in Kansu, 70 per cent of the 1,000,000 in Ningsia, and 40 per cent of the 7,000,000 in Shensi, totaling around 10,000,000, or two-thirds of the entire population.

It must be kept in mind that a great number of this population is more or less affected by the Soviet racial policy which tries to draw and lead them to its folds.

With regard to this Soviet racial policy and the scope of its influence, we can pick out the Province of Sinkiang as an illustration. How the racial question of this province can ever be amicably and permanently be solved is a mooted question. There are fourteen different races which account for the 4,000,000 people of this province—presenting not so simple a picture in their racial relations, which are conducive to political complications. The common saying in Sinkiang is that the province is subject to a minor uprising every five years and to a sizable revolution once in 30 years. The latest one was the revolution of 1931 to 1934, a fierce racial struggle.

In connection with this racial struggle, the history of the Mohammedans in northwest China is one of the racial struggle waged against

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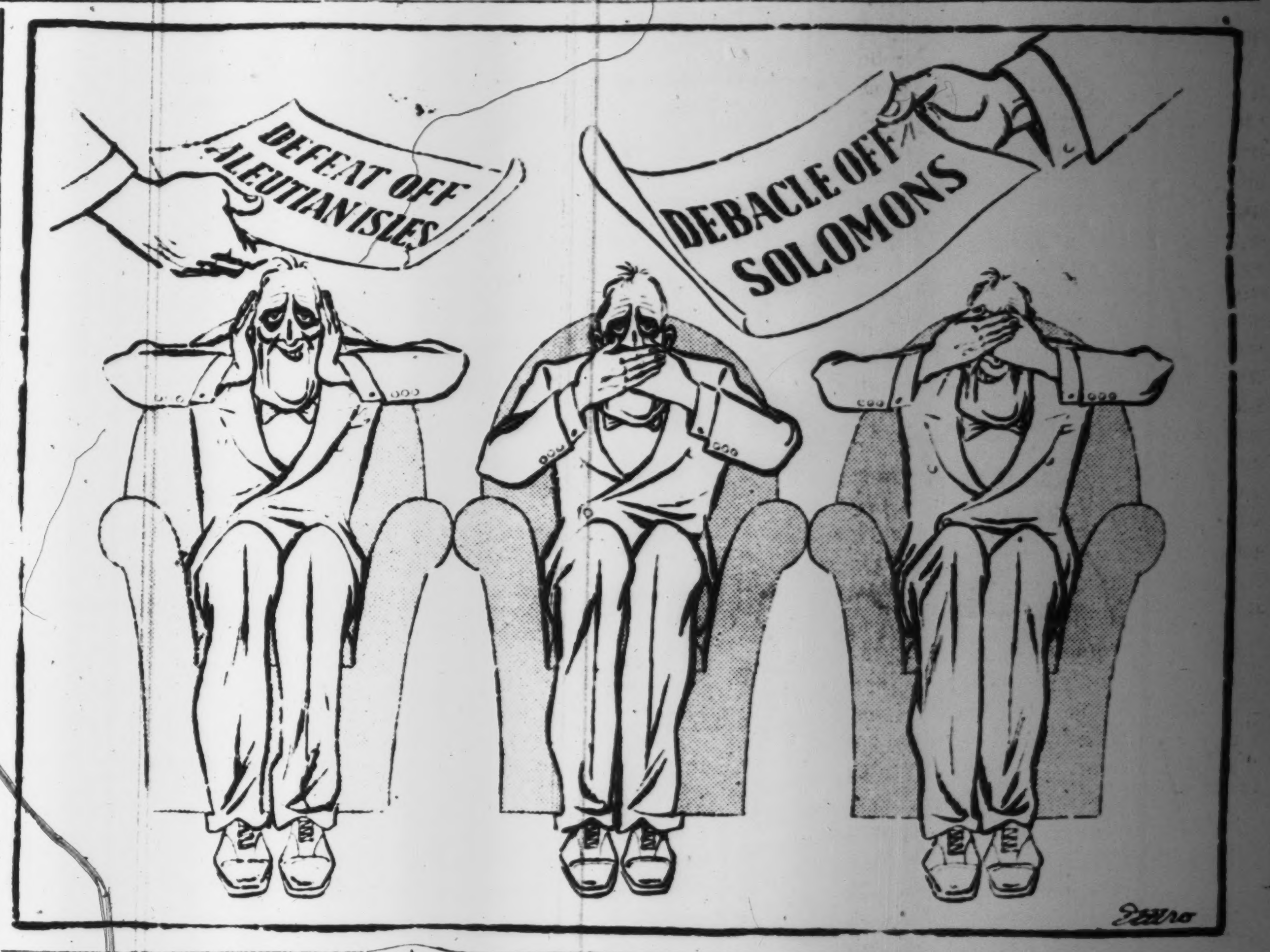

VIGNETTES of BUSHIDO IN ACTION

Yoritomo

By SHINICHI OSHIDARI

III

The time is the present. The place is the great Kabuki-Za, home of the Noh drama. And on the massive stage there is being performed one of the most famous and most favorite of Noh dramas—"Senju."

It is an old play, coming down from Muromachi days. It is a melodrama, treating beautifully of a pleasant evening spent by General Shigehira in the company of a lady-in-waiting who is not his own.

Her name is Senju-no-mae. She is entertaining him by order of her master Yoritomo.

For the moment Yoritomo is also master of General Shigehira. For General Shigehira is a captive, and Yoritomo his captor.

It is a strange drama, this of a captive and captor, and of a lady-in-waiting loaned.

Because all this takes place in the twentieth century, and on the stage of the Kabuki-Za, it is a play.

Turn back the leaves of the calendar some seven hundred and fifty-odd years—to the year 1181 to be exact—and the above drama is a play no more.

It is History . . .

Heike Flee

On the seventh of February of Jaei 3 (1184), the Heike fled west on the sea. It was a sorry day for the Heike clan, for the long years of their domination had at last come to an end.

All the splendor that they had built up, all the glory and the might faded as if in a dream. For the Heike were completely put to rout in the battle of Ichinotani.

And their conquerors were the Genji, led by young Minamoto-no-Yoritomo. Yoritomo, destined to lay the foundation of feudalistic power which was to govern Japan from Kamakura for eight hundred years, was the descendant in a direct line of the head house of the Genji clan.

Shigehira was the defeated general of the Heike clan. And he had the misfortune of being caught and sent to Kwanto. When he was brought to the capital of Izu, Yoritomo happened to be away, resting after his campaigns.

"Yoritomo will see you tomorrow. Today he is away hunting in Hojo." And the Heike prisoner was granted one more day's respite from meeting his conqueror face to face. He wondered what he should say on the morrow, what Yoritomo would say.

The next day Yoritomo, chief of the Genji clan, received his captive. Shigehira saw before him a massive man, with a heavy jaw and a great neck, thick lips and broad ears, a round nose and straight, not slanting eyes. Yoritomo was power personified.

A Great Soldier

Shigehira saw something else, too. He had cause for knowing that Yoritomo could be fierce in battle, but now he saw that in this room of state Yoritomo radiated that strange glow of tenderness which only great soldiers have.

And Yoritomo's next words made that glow still more apparent. He said, quietly:

"I took up arms in response to the command of duty, and also to avenge the death of my father Yoshitomo. I have had to fight long and hard for my victory. Now things have changed, and I am given the opportunity of receiving you here.

"Yet somehow I am not elated to see you thus. I am a soldier, just as you are. And it is merely the fortunes of war, which no man can foretell, which brings us together like this."

Shigehira sensed that the man before him understood Bushido, and lived it. Not to be outdone, he replied:

"The Genji and Heike have both engaged equally from of old, in the service of guarding the Imperial House. But in the last twenty years this duality has been broken, my house continuing to rise in power. More than eighty posts of the highest distinction and honor have been held by as many members of our family, and our power and influence have been unrivalled.

"But the day of reckoning has come and I have been made prisoner. This is my fate, which I am powerless to alter. To fall into the hands of the enemy is neither impossible nor necessarily a shame for one who pursues a soldier's life."

He added courageously, "I invite you to have my head cut off speedily."

Was Impressed

Yoritomo in turn sensed that before him stood a man who understood Bushido. The gallant words, spoken in perfect calmness and dignity, impressed him.

He placed Shigehira in the custody of Kudo Muneshige, one of his vassal chiefs, with peremptory directions that the noble Heike general be treated with all civility and consideration.

In the spring, when the weather became milder, Shigehira was transferred to Kamakura, and Yoritomo placed at the captive's disposal one of the buildings of his own mansion.

"Set before him the same table which is set for me," he ordered. "And see to it that he wants not in clothes, neither in service nor courtesy."

Yoritomo's liegemen of rank were also sent to make Shigehira's life of confinment as cheerful as possible. And there were sent of course singers and drummers to help the prisoner while away the hours.

One day Yoritomo called his personal lady-in-waiting Senju-no-mae. He said, "I have here a new clothes. It has been made especially for Shigehira. Take it to him, with my compliments. And report to me the state of his health."

Soon she returned. "General Shigehira was much pleased, and thankful."

Yoritomo ordered, "Take your lute, the biwa, and visit him often, and provide music for him. Wait upon him, and see that he lacks for nothing."

Senju-no-mae complied.

Gayly Entertained

In Japan the personal work which falls to the lot of the valet has always been undertaken by women. The female valet is and has always been the rule, and the male valet an exception. In former times the women of this class were persons of high accomplishment, especially those serving in aristocratic families.

Through another attendant Yoritomo let the Heike general know that country-bred woman as Senju-no-mae was, the latter might find her all the more interesting.

Senju-no-mae went many times to the Heike general. And often

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WINGS OF THE NAVY

By COMMANDER NOBUO ABE

Raid on Hankow

Chapter IX

The heavens of China seemed to be pouring forth their felicitations upon the occasion of the Birthday of His Majesty the Emperor on that glorious afternoon of April 29, 1938, as the sun let loose all its glories upon the earth below.

And, it was on this day that the intrepid airmen of the Japanese Navy received orders to make a raid on the distant enemy base at Hankow, and 50 naval planes set forth on their long flight. Hankow, as one of the most important bases of operations of the Chungking air force, was guarded by a complete system of air defenses, including innumerable anti-aircraft guns manned by well-trained crews and a huge force of fighter planes, most of which were I-15 and I-16 Soviet-made pursuit planes as well as a number of the new American Curtiss-Hawks. Eighty of these were in the air to meet the Japanese raiders.

The sky was filled with the exploding flashes of the anti-aircraft shells while the enemy planes sought desperately to intercept the Japanese bombers, but these, maintaining their formation, coolly drove through the wall of steel and fire and carried out their raid according to plan. Deliberately each bomber flew over its designated target, the airfield, the arsenal, the barracks, the fuel and munition depots, and laid their eggs of destruction.

While the bombardiers were concentrating all their abilities into dropping bombs on the targets, the pilots of the Japanese bombers were grimly holding their machines on even keel amid the concussions of the bursting shells around them, and the gunners were at their posts keeping a deadly fire on the diving, zooming enemy planes.

Aerial Day-Fight

The heavens above Hankow were the stage for these ponderous Japanese bombers steadily maintaining their formation, the swooping enemy fighters, the blast and smoke of the exploding shells and the flaming meteors that were once gallant Chungking fighter planes with their dead pilots.

In a short space of five minutes the Japanese bombers had completed their mission with great success, and slowly the huge formation wheeled for home. The tenacious Chinese airmen continued to carry out attacks, but the accurate fire of the Japanese gunners was taking a heavy toll of their numbers.

As the Japanese bombers wheeled, the three-plane unit led by Sub-Lieutenant Makoto Sakuma on the outer fringe of the formation fell back behind the other planes, and a squadron of Chinese fighters which was waiting for such stragglers jumped upon the three planes. In this attack two of the Japanese bombers were downed, while the Sakuma machine was riddled with more than 100 bullet-holes and more than 20 anti-aircraft shrapnels. Aboard this plane one was killed and three were wounded. That Sub-Lieutenant Sakuma was able to bring back his plane to the base was a miracle.

However, the sacrifice paid by this small unit was not in vain for it created a sufficient diversion to permit the other bombers to escape

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